

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1146—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

[STAMPED...SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.]

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every kind of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS only on orders confined to him.

Mr. Crofts abandons, temporarily, his recommendations of mines in the aggregate, and calls special attention to CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS, Merioneth, North Wales, in 12,000 shares. This concern presents some peculiar features: it has a subscribed capital of £6000, which is more than ample for fully developing both the lead and iron lodes, and as no further capital will be required, it is entirely free from the inconvenience of calls. The dues of all minerals for 10 years (out of a lease of 21 years), have been compromised for by the company.

As a lead mine only, the prospects warrant the belief that it would ultimately pay dividends. But, besides the lead lode, it possesses an immense deposit of iron ore, of 54 per cent, and upwards of iron—reported as almost inexhaustible in quantity, and suitable to any extent in Wales, Scotland, and Staffordshire, at a very remunerative profit. The dividends anticipated from the combined workings of the lead and iron ores are much beyond any mine known to Mr. Crofts at present in the market. All its prospective advantages are, however, fully shown in the particulars issued by the company, and various reports from the agents employed on the works, and other competent practical parties.

By late analyses, the ironstone is found to be MANGNETIC, and is the only deposit of that quality in the United Kingdom at present made available for commercial purposes. Copies of the particulars and of the proceedings of the last meeting (showing the financial condition of the property), and the reports, can be had of Mr. Crofts, and samples of the lead and iron ores seen at his office. The shares, which from the ordinary causes affecting the mining market have been temporarily depressed in value, are now beyond par.

The mines may be reached, via the North-Western line, in 12 hours from London. It would form a new era in mining annals, and probably lead to the saving of some thousands per annum to capitalists, were they, as a rule, to visit all new concerns before investing. Such journeys would present the agreeable feature of business and pleasure combined—the mining districts being in general of the most romantic and picturesque character.

* Mr. Crofts has lately published "A Manual of Mining," which may be had, on application to him, gratis, and post free.

MR. JAS. LANE, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
is a BUYER of Wheal Basset, South France, West and North Caradon, East Basset, South Caradon, Belling Well, East Russell, Wheal Edward, Drake Wally, Peden-an-drea, &c.

JAMES B. BRENCHELY, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,
E.C., has FOR SALE, at the current prices of the day, the following DIVIDEND AND NON-DIVIDEND STOCK:—

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 10 Alfred Consols. | 5 Great South Tolgus. | 1 Wheal Margaret. |
| 1 Basset. | 5 North Basset. | 1 Providence. |
| 1 Buller. | 2 Wheal Basset. | 5 Ding Dong. |
| 1 Botallack. | 2 Wheal Trevaun. | 1 Condurow. |
| | 20 Drake Walls. | |

Mr. BRENCHLEY begs to observe, that when the important and unexpected further rise in the prices of tin and copper shall be generally known, a considerable demand must ensue for shares in mines producing those ores; and it can be confidently anticipated that they who effect their investments without delay will have the gratification of seeing a speedy advance in the value of their properties. The time has arrived for the speculators, who have effected, by their combination, the past depression, to meet their just reward, by being compelled to give that fair return for the metal to which both the miner and adventurer are entitled.

Mr. BRENCHLEY has facilities for furnishing reliable information of those mines most likely to prove advantageous for investments, and will furnish such on a personal interview being accorded.

TIN MINES.—Mr. PETER WATSON, having for years held the office of secretary to a large tin smelting company, and had a long experience in the Metal Market, is of opinion that the price of tin, notwithstanding the advance of £10 per ton, which has already taken place during the past week, a further advance of £30 per ton can confidently be anticipated, hence the security to those purchasing shares at present market prices. The dividend mines will increase their profits, and some of the progressive mines soon be in the Dividend List. A selection, however, should be made with great care in mines where the reserves are being increased, and not diminished.

PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Office, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
Office hours Ten to Five, and Ten to Two on Saturday.

INVESTMENT IN MINES.—DIVIDEND MINES pay 20 to 30 per cent. per annum (in payments every two or three months); whilst PROGRESSIVE MINES, carefully selected, frequently advance 300 to 500 per cent. PETER WATSON, having had 12 years' experience in every department of mining in Cornwall and Devon, and now a regular correspondence with the best agents in the two counties, will be happy to advise, on application personally, or send to those who may desire it a list of mines which he can at present with confidence and safety recommend, either for investment, or a considerable rise in price.

Commission.—On the Purchase or Sale of Mining Shares, 1½ per cent.; on the Purchase or Sale of Consols, Railway, Bank, Insurance Shares, &c., the usual Stock Exchange commission.

PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Shares, and Mining Office, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
Office hours Ten to Five, and Ten to Two on Saturday.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—200 Great Hexas, 16s. 6d.; 50 South Cudda, 10s. 6d.; 25 Exmouth Consols, 10s.; 5 East Margaret, £10; 100 Lady Bertha, 11s.; 100 Vale of Towy, 12s. 6d.; 100 South Bog, £3; 2 Old Tolgus United, £40; 50 Buller and Basset, £3; 50 West Nantymwyn, £2; 10 Trebarvah, 20s.; 20 Wheal Consols, £3; 5 Herward United, £25; 5 Brynford Hall, £67½; 50 Nanteco and Penrhyn, 30s.; 40 Buller and Bertha, 10s.; 400 Mollard, 2s. 6d.; 4 Bell and Lantarn, £3½; 15 Stray Park, £4½. Mr. LELAND, 4, Cashion-court, Old Broad-street.

FOR SALE.—2 Wheal Margaret, £75; 8 Great V. & S. 25 Tolgus, £7; 5 St. Ives Consols, £185; 3 South Caradon, £230; 1 West Seton, £115; 2 Wheal Bertha, £36; 5 Providence, £30; 3 South France, £285; 2 Botallack, £180; 25 Great Alfred, £7½; 300 Catherine and Jane, 11s. Mr. LELAND, 4, Cashion-court, Old Broad-street.

SHARES WANTED.—50 North Levant, £3; 50 Pendone, £2½; 16 Margery, £11; 150 Carnarvon, £5½; for immediate cash. Mr. LELAND, 4, Cashion-court, Old Broad-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally, BANKS, INSURANCE, RAILWAYS, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker, 28, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—MR. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 7, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP HAS FOR SALE.
100 Great V. & S., £65. 50 East W. Russell, 27s. 2 Par Consols, £31½.
200 Great V. & S., £65. 1 Wheal Trevaun, £65. 1 Rosewarne, £31½.
200 Great V. & S., £65. 20 Gen. Omnibus, £3 10s. 10 Pendone, £2½.
10 Great W. Bury, £65. 110 Wheal Russell, 10s. 10 Wheal Wrey, £6.
5 Nor. Wh. Crofts, £3½. 50 Cath. and Jane, 11s. 6d. 10 East Alfred, £3½.
70 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. 100 Hallymoun, £14. 20 St. W. Wh. Vor, £4 1s. 3d.
50 Botallack Consols, £2. 50 Pen. River, £2½. 100 Chollacott Consols, 6s.

Mr. H. G. SHARP is a BUYER of—
100 Great V. & S., £65. 15 Herodfoot, £7½. 20 Wheal Emma, £5½.
10 No. W. Crofts, £3½. 20 Balmoe, £2½. 100 Hallowdown.
200 Hackworthy Bridge. 5 Trevoile. 5 Bull. & Bass. Unit., 30s.

Office, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.
P.S. All communications will receive prompt attention. Shares of every description bought and sold at the closest market prices.

MR. E. GOMPER IS A BUYER OF—
100 Great V. & S., £65. 50 Pen. an-drea. 1 to 1000 Wood Min. 5 North Basset.
2 to 500 H. Russell, 25s. 100 National Provin. Life. 50 Great Hexas.
100 North Wrey. 30 East Alfred. 50 Rosewarne.
IS A SELLER OF—
100 Sortridge, £1½. 100 Bertha, 12s. 6d. 50 Pendone.
20 Edward, £2½. 50 Wheal Zion, 17s. 6d. 50 Buller and Bertha.
50 Devon Buller. 50 Devon Burra Burra. 100 South Devon.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

GEORGE MOORE has FOR SALE the following SHARES, subject to COMMISSION as at foot:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5 Alfred Consols, £17. | 1 Rosewarne Unit., £30½. | 15 Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.), £4. |
| 25 Drake Walls, £11s. | 50 Botallack Con., 32s. 9d. | 1 Wh. Margaret, £7½. |
| 50 Nant. and Penrh., 20s. 6d. | 15 Vale of Towy, 15s. 9d. | 1 Wheal Mary Ann, £45. |

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to paying calls.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 25 East Alfred, £3 6s. 3d. | 10 Great Alfred, £7½. | 25 Wheal Edward, £5½. |
| 5 East Trevaun, £5½. | 50 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. | 10 Wheal Cupid, £4½. |
| 30 East Russell, 33s. | 5 North Downs, 32s. 6d. | 20 Wh. Tellydy, 38s. 6d. |
| | | 50 West Grenville, 6s. 6d. |

The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success—viz., good management and locality,—and many of them will considerably advance during the ensuing year.

GEORGE MOORE is a BUYER of North Downs, at 20s.; and West Grenville, at 4s. Any holder wishing to sell at these prices, can have cash immediately for them; not particular as to number.

SHARES WANTED.—10 North Basset, £13½; 1 South Caradon, £320.

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| For shares under £100 | £1 0 0 each, or 6d. per share. |
| Above £100 | 0 0 0 each, or 1s. 6d. per share. |
| Above £500 | 0 0 0 each, or 1s. 6d. per share. |

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to payment.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, LONDON, E.C., beg to call the attention of their friends and capitalists to the undermentioned LIST of Mines, in which they are commissioned to transact business. Many of these mines being of high reputation, and paying dividends at present rates, far exceeding the general rate of property, afford an opportunity for the investment of capital which rarely occurs.

With the reports of an abundant harvest in all corn-growing countries, and a speedy settlement of affairs in India, it is confidently expected that all first-class mining properties will improve in value, especially under the current prices of metals, which are more likely to advance than recede.

Business transacted in all British and Foreign Stocks and Railway Shares, on the usual commission; and the Stock Exchange List of Prices transmitted by post for the information of correspondents, with special remarks, dictated by the circumstances of the day.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Alfred Consols. | Great South Tolgus. | North Basset. | West Damsel. |
| Botallack. | Great Wheal Vor. | Par Consols. | West Providence. |
| Carn Brea. | Great Work. | Phoenix. | West Basset. |
| Derwent Mines. | Hingston Down. | Providence Mines. | West Seton. |
| Devon Great Consols. | Levant. | Rosewarne United. | Wheal Buller. |
| Dolcoath. | Lewis Mine. | South Caradon. | Wheal Charlotte. |
| East Daren. | Marko Valley. | West Caradon. | Wheal Clifford. |
| East Pool. | Nant. and Penrhyn. | Tinctor. | Wheal Margaret. |
| Fowey Consols. | North Heath. | Trevaun. | Wheal Bertha. |
| East W. Margaret. | North Kooker. | Trumpet Consols. | Wheal Seton. |
| | | United Mines. | |

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Priddford Consols. | Great Hexas. | Penstrubal. | West Grinn. |
| Camborne Consols. | Great Wh. Badden. | Queen of Dart. | West Cupid. |
| Craddock Moor. | Great Wheal Vor. | South Bog. | West Stray Park. |
| East Alfred. | Great Wh. Fortune. | South Carn Brea. | West Alfred. |
| East Basset. | Leeds and St. Aubyn. | South Condurrow. | West Wheal Frances. |
| East Buller. | Leland Consols. | South Wheal Crofts. | Wheal Agar. |
| East Hender. | Mill Pool. | South Wheal Ellen. | Wheal Edward. |
| East Providence. | North Buller. | Stray Park. | Wheal Ery. |
| East Rosewarne. | North Frances. | Trevaun. | Wheal Harriet. |
| East Trevaun. | North Levant. | Trevaun. | Wheal Hender. |
| East Wheal Clifford. | North Wheal Bury. | Trevaun. | Wheal Tellydy. |
| East Wheal Russell. | North Wheal Crofts. | Yr. Head. | Wheal Trevaun. |
| Fee Donald. | Old Wheal Basset. | Virtuous Lady. | Wheal Unity. |
| | Peden-an-drea. | Wendron United. | |

SPECULATIVE MINES.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bute Merthyr Steam Coal. | Californian Consolidated Quartz. |
| Cheesewring Granite. | |

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS, JUN., begs to return thanks to his numerous friends for the confidence which they have reposed in him since he has been carrying on the business of mine sharebroker, and to inform them that Mr. W. C. VIVIAN, who has hitherto been a mine agent in Cornwall, has JOINED HIM, with a view to so extending the business as to meet the wants of those holders of mine shares who may require advice as to the value of their property from a person of practical experience, either through his general knowledge of the various mining localities, or by actual inspection.

Mr. W. C. VIVIAN has been for 17 years an agent and manager of Cornish mines, some of which have ranked with the most extensive and profitable ones that the county has ever produced; and he can, therefore, with confidence offer his advice to mining capitalists, as to the value of any mining property that may be brought under their notice.

It is the purpose of Messrs. REYNOLDS and VIVIAN to issue periodical circulars to their friends, advising them as to the state of the London Mining Market, and giving such information respecting the fluctuations in the value of mining properties as may come under their notice; and in order to do this more effectively, they have made arrangements for receiving daily intelligence from the various parts of the mining districts of Cornwall, and other important mining fields.

Commissions executed over £100 at 1½ per cent.; and under £100, 2½ per cent. Commissions in every other description of stock executed on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to 65, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., will receive prompt attention.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
4, AUSTIN FRIARS, CITY.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN HOME AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, &c.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5 Alfred Consols, £17½. | 10 Herodfoot, £8½. | 20 Tamar Cons., 28s. 9d. |
| 10 Ryntell, 16s. 9d., ex-call. | 5 Holmbush, 27s. 9d. | 10 Trebarvah. |
| 10 Botallack, 32s. 9d. | 20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 9d. | 5 Trevaun. |
| 10 Gae-Cynon. | 2 Margery, £13. | 10 Trevaun, £2 2s. |
| 20 Cather. & Jane, 11s. 9d. | 5 North Basset, £13½. | 20 Vale of Towy, 13s. 9d. |
| 1 Cefn Brynno, £45½. | 5 Par Consols, £30½. | 1 West Caradon, £137½. |
| 20 Chancellorsville, 6s. 3d. | 5 Rosewarne, £30½. | 10 Wheal Unity, £3½. |
| 5 Cljehab and West, £5½. | 20 Silver Valley. | 1 Trevaun, £25½. |
| 20 Drake Walls, 48s. 9d. | 20 South Ellen. | 5 Wheal Wrey, £3½. |
| 20 Dyrffryn Castell, 6s. 3d. | 1 South Caradon, £337. | 5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £32½. |
| 10 East Russell, 34s. 9d. | 10 So. Condurrow, 4s. 6d. | 1 Wheal Margaret. |
| 10 Gawton Unit., 18s. 9d. | 1 South Frances, £285. | 5 Wheal Edward, £5½. |
| 10 East Buller, £1½. | 10 St. Aubyn and Grylls. | 3 West Basset, £38½. |
| 1 E. Wh. Rose, £7 18s. 9d. | | 10 Wh. Grenville, 6s. 9d. |
| 10 Great Hexas, 16s. 6d. | | |

Mr. HERRON is satisfied he cannot offer a better selection to the public than those mines lately advocated by him—viz., Wheal Margaret, Trevaun, Mary Ann, Herodfoot, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Vale of Towy, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Par Consols, South Caradon, Wheal Kitty (Leland).

It is fair to presume that money will in a short time become very plentiful; and capitalists, therefore, should lose no time in directing their attention to the present depressed state of the mining market, in order to make purchases in well selected dividend and progressive mines; an investment made under such circumstances cannot fail to be otherwise than highly remunerative.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 7, 1857.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
ROUND AND FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength, and admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hemp ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON,
MINING AGENTS,

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON;
AND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and Son beg to inform their friends and the public that, having made arrangements for immediate information of the changes in the appearances of the different mines in Cornwall and Wales, they will be enabled to advise as to purchases or sales.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS having had 15 years' experience of the market and general management of mines, and his son having had considerable experience as a practical miner in Wales and in Cornwall (under Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear), they flatter themselves they are enabled to give as reliable information and advice as it is possible to have, and which they will at all times have much pleasure in giving, either verbally or by letter.

Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and Son have much pleasure in congratulating their friends and the public upon the improvement which has taken place in the Mining Market this week. The advance in the price of tin, and the reported advance in the standard for copper ore, have made a considerable difference in the price of shares. Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and Son have advanced from 57 to 65, and at that price there is no doubt of a further advance; it is true the dividend next time will be low, but if, as it is expected, she will pay £5 or £6 dividends after the next, shares will be a good investment at a much higher price than £58. Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and Son would also beg to draw the attention of the public to East Alfred Consols, shares in which have been done at from 2½ to 3½, leaving off about ¾ to 1. This mine has produced between £2000 and £3000 worth of copper ore, all above addit. The addit. has been driven from 60 to 70 fms. through a productive lode, and should the lode prove as good at the 15 as in the addit, she will soon be a valuable mine. Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and Son, having inspected and having daily information as to the progress of this mine, have confidence sufficient to recommend her as one of the best speculations in Cornwall. When it is remembered what Alfred Consols, the adjoining mine, has done, what she is doing, and what she is likely to do, any practical miner will admit that East Alfred is a very promising and legitimate speculation.

Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and Son intend in future noticing the most prominent and rising mines of the week; and they also intend giving a short history of the working and statistics of the leading mines in Cornwall and Wales; and any information their friends can give them will be gratefully received.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
having just RETURNED from a TOUR amongst the MINES in CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists about to invest in these securities, many of which are paying from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum.

Mines inspected by the first agents in Cornwall, at moderate rates.
Friday, Aug. 8, 1857, 38, Threadneedle-street, City.

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,
(For many years with Mr. T. P. THOMAS),
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN ALL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 1, ST
MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, is commissioned to SELL SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. As Mr. BLYTH confines himself strictly to commission business, the utmost reliance can be placed that all business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention and regularity.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

Mr. LISABÉ may be CONSULTED personally, by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

FRANCIS EVANS, INSPECTOR OF MINES AND MINERAL
PROPERTY. Living in the midst of the principal mines of Wales, he is in a position to advise parties who may have an interest in them.

He has also visited the Malay Peninsula, and inspected the whole Straits tin mines, and can give every information, not only respecting the mines, but also the mode adopted in buying, smelting, &c., at Singapore and Penang.

DOLWENT and BODDOLLY MINES are good speculations.
Dated Goginan, Rhayader, Aug. 8, 1857.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

SHEET ZINC AND SPelter.—Mr. WM. JOHNSTON,
40, MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW, AGENT for the SILESIAN SPelter and SHEET ZINC. Stocks generally kept in Glasgow, Leith, and Hull. Can ship direct from Stettin or Hamburg to London or Liverpool with promptness on best terms.

TO THE MINING INTEREST.—A GENTLEMAN, who has had for several years the management of large mines abroad, has received a scientific and practical mining education, and speaks several languages, desires a SITUATION. He can produce high testimonials as to his character and ability as a mineralogist, chemist, and miner. Salary not so much an object as employment.—Address "Stannum," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.
To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2583 sterling. A working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a bona fide concern, applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING.
Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW FOR LAST QUARTER, with MAP of the GREAT WHEAL VOR and LELANT MINING DISTRICTS, IS NOW READY, price 1s., at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

WHEAL TREBARVAH, CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS, PENHAR-
GET AND WHEAL WREY UNITED.—Mr. J. H. MANDEVILLE invites the attention of the public to the above mines, believing, at the present prices, they will prove profitable investments.

The TREBARVAH COPPER MINE has had upwards of £30,000 expended in its development. Ores have been sold to the amount of £12,148 9s. 3d. The works are progressing favourably, and an additional grant has recently been obtained, which will improve the value of the property. The company is constituted in 1024 shares, on the Cost-book System. A few shares may now be obtained at about the value of the machinery and materials on the mine.

At CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS six east and west lodes have been cut, one of which is a continuation of the rich lode lately discovered at West Bridge. An improvement at the shaft, sinking on the south lode, has been reported. Considering some of the richest lodes in the district concentrate in this shaft, there can be but little doubt of the shares soon commanding from £3 to £3 per share. This company is in 6000 shares, on the Cost-book System. The works are under the able management of Capt. James Carpenter, Anderson Cottage, Tavistock, Devon.

PENHARGET AND WHEAL WREY SILVER-LEAD MINES, St. Ives, near Liskeard, Cornwall, are pronounced by the most eminent lead mining captains to be a most valuable property. The grants are very extensive, and surrounded by the richest mines in the county. Water-power for every purpose has been secured by the company, which is

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost. In all these cases the advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom. GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot. **DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS**, to save coal. **PATENT BOILER COMPOUND**, for bad water. **FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES**, of all sizes. **GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING**. **PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING**, 1s. 3d. per lb. **PATENT METALLIC PACKING**, 4s. per lb. **PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS**, much cheaper and more durable than leather. **FLAX HOSE PIPES**, for water, &c. **PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPES**, for ventilation.

STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—VIA. OILS, GREASES, COITON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their **IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL**, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the inspection of Coal Mines. Has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, AND CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each. **BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER**, for testing the ventilation. Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £3 and £3 12s. 6d. each. For further information, apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. Croggon's Patent Asphalting Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

PATENT COMBINED GAS WORKS, of all sizes, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANIONS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, VILLAGES, &c. FIXED COMPLETE, with greatly improved means for purifying, &c. Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for. The construction is so simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary labourer or servant. Apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Iron Works, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. SOLE LICENSERS AND AGENTS.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, STEAM PACKET COMPANIES, COLLIERY OWNERS, MILL OWNERS, &c.—WARNE'S IMPROVED ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEXIBLE CANVAS, and MINERALISED INDIA RUBBER PACKING FOR STEAM JOINTS, PUMP CLACKS, VALVES, &c.—The attention of all using steam-power is called to this elastic packing, possessing advantages which renders it the cheapest in use. Reducing friction, saving time and labour, and lasting as many months as hemp or spun yarn will weeks. Price 1s. 4½d. per pound, carriage paid.

Also, MINERALISED INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES, TUBINGS, MILL BANDS, and WASHERS. The attention of engineers, mill owners, machine makers, brewers, and others, is called to the above improved hose pipes and machine belting or mill bands, the important advantages of which, as regards durability, efficiency, and cheapness, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. For lists of prices, apply to the agents, HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

INDIA RUBBER WASHERS FOR JOINTS for steam, water, and gas, of all sizes.

DO YOU LOCK UP YOUR CASH AND BOOKS? If not, lose no time in getting one of GRIFFITHS' SECOND-HAND FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, for bankers, shippers, merchants, or public companies, by the most eminent makers, at half the price of new. WROUGHT-IRON DOORS for strong rooms and all safes. Price of safes, 21 in. height, 18 in. width, and 16 in. depth, £3 10s. All safes from this establishment warranted to be fire-resisting, sound, perfect, and quite equal to new. C. H. GRIFFITHS, 191, Whitechapel-road, near Mile End-gate, E. N.B. Fire-proof Safes, Iron Doors, or Office Furniture bought.

THE ENGINEER, of Friday, Aug. 7, contains—Descriptions of Heywood's Weaving Machinery, Platt's Spinning Mule, Swain's Apparatus for Heating and Ventilating, Thomas's Sewing Machine, Stephen's Jewellers' Lathe, MacNaught's Improvements in Steam-Engines, Gibson's Self-acting Signals, Newton's Fluid Meter, Oley's Self-acting Lubricator, &c., all illustrated. Original Articles on the Drainage of London, the Australian Mail Contract, Education Centralisation, Progress of Steam Culture, Cotton Supply, &c. Proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Parliamentary Intelligence. Miscellaneous Articles, including Life of George Stephenson, Tests on the Strength of Wire and Hemp Rope, Trial of Apparatus for Laying the Atlantic Cable, Report of the Commission on the Drainage of London, &c. Patent Journal; Metal and Timber Markets; Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and the other Districts, Notes from the Eastern Counties, and all the Engineering News of the Week. Price 6d., Stamped 7d. Volumes I. and II. now ready, may be had from the Office, or any New Agent or Bookseller. Bernard Luxton, Publisher, 301, Strand, London.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT. The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES. Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT, Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a **QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING**, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each Quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c. The Review for the Quarter ending the 30th of June, contains a Map of the Great Wharfedale and Leland Mining Districts, price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.

A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herald*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times*.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than.—*Leeds Times*.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.

To those who wish to invest capital in British mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Weichman*.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, will do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipworth Express*.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon*.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself with mining speculations, should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald*.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British mines are concerned.—*Bath Express*.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Express*.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald*.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Just published, price 1s. 6d.; post free, in an envelope, for 13 stamps.

SELF-PRESERVATION; or Medical Treatise on the Cure of Nervous and Generative Debility, resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood, with Practical Observations on the Physiology of Marriage, its social, moral, and physical relations. To which are added, Remarks on the Wonders of the Microscope in revealing the hidden mysteries "of life within life," and its advantages in detecting, by urinary examination, the cause and effect of every variety of these complaints, with numerous engravings and cases. By SAMUEL LA MERE, M.D., 37, Bedford-square, London.

Also, by the same Author, price 1s.; free by post for 13 stamps. **THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Ensure Moral and Physical Happiness.** Published by J. ALLEN, 26, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, and may be had of Messrs. 39, Cornhill, London; Messrs. 18, Leicester-square, Gordon, 14, Leadenhall-street; or from the Author, who may be consulted daily, from Eleven till Two, and from Six till Eight, at his residence, 37, Bedford-square, London.

GIEVRAUNN COPPER MINE (LIMITED).

SITUATE NEAR BELDERIG, IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

Capital, £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.

Ready to the Earl of Arrian, 1-15th.

No liability beyond the amount actually subscribed.

In the development of this mine, the proceeds of 1400 shares have been expended, and 8000 are left for disposal. It is secured to this company under agreement, by which the proprietors are to receive one-fifth of the annual profits until they shall have been paid £2000, when the whole interest in the lease will be vested in the company. Nothing could probably more strongly show the high opinion entertained of the property by the lessees, than the fact of their having consented to transfer it, without any consideration that can affect the subscribed capital of the company, and to rest their remuneration solely on profits. They are assured that this course will strongly recommend the undertaking to the notice of the public. They felt that the failure in many mining enterprises had arisen from companies being formed, works commenced, and expensive machinery procured, upon mere indications. They adopted a different course, and acting under the guidance of the most experienced engineers they could procure, they have continued the works up to the present time, and had not the mine maintained throughout the same high character as originally formed of it, the lessees were prepared to abandon it altogether. But in the prosecution of the works, under the able direction and inspection of Messrs. Boundy, Fetherick, and Clements, whose reports are so fully borne out, that it has been determined to prosecute the further workings with promptness and vigour. Even since the reports above alluded to were made, the appearances are much more strong and decided. In a report of the 5th inst., Capt. Tabb states that in the adit end driving west "the lode for about 2 ft. wide is strongly mixed with copper ore." And again, in his letter of the 11th inst., he says, "The lode in the adit end continues strongly mixed with yellow copper ore."

A considerable influx of highly mineralised water into the mine shaft is strongly indicative of the value of the mine, and as machinery has now become necessary, the lessees with great confidence some before the public with the undertaking, which they conceive will recommend itself, from the fair and equitable principle proposed by the lessees. In addition also to the reports of Capt. Boundy, Mr. Fetherick, and Mr. Clements, to whom reference can be made, the promoters would urge an inspection of the works. The person in charge will be directed to afford every information in his power.

As it is calculated that one-half of the proposed capital will enable the company to work the mine to profit, 10s. per share only will be required on allocation, and the remainder, if necessary, in a year from the present time. There will be no charge for management.

The present proprietors, in addition to the stake they have already in this mine, are prepared to take further considerable number of shares; and as the allotment will be made without delay, they recommend early application to the brokers, Messrs. J. and J. STEPHENS, 44, Dame-street, Dublin; of whom prospectuses (containing the report alluded to) may be had.

As soon as the capital shall have been subscribed, a meeting will be called to elect directors.

THE MILL DAM MINING COMPANY,

GREAT HUCKLOW, NEAR EVAM, DERBYSHIRE.

Capital, £2000, in 1000 shares of £2 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share, must accompany each application.

To be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

This company is formed for the purpose of extending the mining operations at the above mine by the erection of a steam-engine, and the providing of pumps and other materials for working the same.

This mine is leased to the present holders for a term of 30 years, 17 of which are unexpired, on the terms of 2s. per load of nine dishes, which is the only tax upon the mine. It has been worked by a few private individuals since 1840 by means of a gin, and during wet seasons it has been suspended in consequence of there being no machinery at the mine to pump out the water, which has subsided on the recurrence of fine weather. The mine, in consequence, has not been worked on an average more than six months in the year. Had the mine been worked the whole of the year, the dues paid by the lessees, according to the average payment of the last seven years, would have been £333 7s. 1d. The average profits of the last two years' working of six men and three boys have been £174, and the profits of the last measure of six weeks' workings of the same complement of hands are £23 14s.; and the ore ready got and to be measured during the present month is fully anticipated to yield £50 profit, after paying the dues and all expenses of getting. These results have been obtained under all the disadvantages of the present machinery.

There is no doubt that an engine of moderate power would be amply sufficient during all seasons to keep the mine clear of water; and with the advantages of steam power and improved machinery, a very large profit will in all probability be realised.

The mineral sett leased to the present holders is 4 acres, and twice as much additional ground can be obtained, if desired.

The present holders of the mine and their friends have already taken a considerable number of shares.

The capital to be raised by calls at intervals of two or three months.

The minerals and plant, for the unexpired term of the lease (17 years) to be taken at a valuation, by valuers to be appointed on behalf of the lessees and the company.

The mine is now being worked, and the erection of a steam-engine will not interfere with the present workings.

Application for shares to be addressed to EDWARD B. PALMER, Chesterfield, secretary pro tem, of whom prospectuses and all further information may be obtained.

August 6, 1857.

THE LIVERPOOL AND PULLHELI GRANITE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000. Divided into 750 general, and 750 special, shares of £10 each.

Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. W. Meyrick Jones, Pullheli, Bankers.—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Drinkwater and Lowe, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Townsend, Ridley, and Jackson, Liverpool.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

10, SPEKELAND BUILDINGS (opposite the General Post Office), LIVERPOOL.

This company is formed under the "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," with limited liability, for the purpose of quarrying granite at Pullheli, Carnarvonshire, and elsewhere, if deemed advisable. With this object, an arrangement has been made for the assignment to the company of a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, for twenty-one years, at a very low royalty, of the Glimblet Rock, or Carregrymbyl, a promontory composed of granite, situate at the entrance to the Harbour of Pullheli.

The lessee, with whom this arrangement has been made, is not to receive any remuneration, as the price or consideration for his interest in the quarry, until the dividend upon the paid-up capital of the company exceeds ten per cent.; he is then to receive one-half of the surplus dividends. This object is effected by the creation of two classes of shares—namely, general shares and special shares; the former being preference shares open to the public, and entitled to a dividend in the first instance of 10 per cent.; the special shares being allotted to the lessee in exchange for the lease, and the dividend upon them being deferred until the other shares have received their dividend of 10 per cent.; the surplus profits are then divisible equally between both classes of shares.

The dividends will be payable half-yearly.

The liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount that may be unpaid on the shares held by him.

The certainty not only of success, but also of very large profits, is stated by practical men not to admit of a doubt.

In addition to the fact that granite quarries almost invariably yield profitable returns to their proprietors, and that considerable difficulty exists in obtaining an adequate supply of granite to meet the rapidly increasing demand; there are other more cogent reasons for the opinion entertained of the certainty of immense profits to arise from quarrying granite at the Glimblet Rock.

1. The position of the rock, accessible to vessels of moderate burthen on every side, except one, at all states of the tide, thus enabling the granite to be shipped without any expense for land carriage.

2. The superior quality of the stone, adapted not only for all ordinary purposes, but also capable of a fine polish for ornamental use.

3. The cheapness of labour at Pullheli.

4. The freedom of the harbour from all dues.

5. The low rate of freight from Pullheli, which, although a place of considerable trade, produces no commodity for export; vessels taking their cargoes thither being compelled to return in ballast, or go elsewhere in search of freight.

6. The quarries can be placed in working order at a very trifling outlay.

These are all advantages of the utmost importance, and, as it is believed that none such are possessed by any other quarry, they become certain sources upon which the company rely for the production of much larger profits than generally arise even from undertakings of a like nature.

Applications for shares may be made to MESSRS. DRINKWATER AND LOWE, Share-brokers, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; or to MESSRS. TOWNSEND, RIDLEY, and JACKSON, Solicitors, 51, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool; and 1, Mortimer-terrace, Birkenhead; or at the registered office of the company, where may be obtained any further information which may be required.

Samples of the stone may be inspected at the yard of Mr. Calvert, stone merchant, Back Leeds-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

In addition to its establishments in LIVERPOOL, LONDON, MANCHESTER, and GLASGOW, and its extensive home agencies, this company has BRANCH OFFICES, under the direction of Boards of Resident Proprietors, in NEW YORK, MONTREAL, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE, besides numerous agencies throughout the commercial world, affording great facilities for foreign and colonial business.

PUMP BUCKETS.—IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY AND MINING PROPRIETORS, SHIP OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD'S PATENT EXPANDING RING CLACK BUCKETS.—These buckets are APPLICABLE to every description of AIR and LIFT PUMPS, and are being generally adopted, on account of their great durability, entirely dispensing with the use of leather or gutta percha. Being made of metal, the friction is greatly reduced, and have been proved to require at least one-third less power to work them than buckets made of either leather or gutta percha, and doing their work more efficiently.

Whitehaven, March 26, 1857.—**GENTLEMEN:** We have much pleasure in informing you that your Patent Pump Bucket is giving us the greatest satisfaction, and we shall certainly use no other kind in future. We shall be glad if you will send us a few of your prospectuses, we wish to send one to a friend in Staffordshire. Please to take one of the gauges, that you may at any time make new rings for us by them, the one you now have is for our bottom lift.

Yours truly, (Pro S. W. SMITH AND CO.), A. HODGETTS.

Messrs. Kennedy and Eastwood.

KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD have also a NEW PATENT METAL BOTTOM CLACK (to work with their Patent Buckets), which entirely dispenses with the use of leather or gutta percha, and is highly recommended for the efficiency of its working and great durability. A wire gauge, the exact size of the working-barrel, should accompany each order.

Terms, drawings, testimonials, and other information, will be supplied (gratis) on application to MESSRS. KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD, patentees, Overstone, Lancashire; or MESSRS. HAWLEY AND ALLOTT, accountants, Central Chambers, Sheffield; and MESSRS. K. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

CORNISH MINE PHOTOGRAPHS—No. IX.

"THE CAPTAIN."

In these papers, having previously given a tolerably numerous and varied series of pictures of mines and mining customs, we will, according to our "prospectus," now endeavour to portray the officers connected with these important undertakings; in doing so, however, we premise that in such descriptions we necessarily state as much what they should be as what they really are, as all cannot be supposed to come up to the ideal standard of perfection—this we know to be impossible; indeed, should such *rare ones* be found, we question if they would all have due credit for their abilities or endeavours. Where there are so many masters and interests to be served, opinions are so various that it is impossible to please all, even if all be well served. Captains, therefore, should carefully study the well-known fable of the "Old Man and his Ass;" they will find the straightforward paths of duty lead to the goal of prosperity far more quickly and directly than taking advice of any or everybody who volunteers to teach them what they ought to do.

As his complimentary title would imply, the greatest personage on the mine is the captain; he should, of course, be No. 1. Like his prototype on shipboard should his status be on the mine; the whole government thereof should devolve on him, and not, as is too frequently the case, on the dictation of a browbeating, overbearing chairman or committee, by whom he is thwarted in his endeavours, or rendered a mere cypher, endangering the remark once wittily made at Wheal Henry and Wheal Music (St. Agnes) by a mine inspector, who, after his examination of the mine, on being asked his opinion, replied—"I see you are famously off for captains, as you have no less than a hundred on the two mines: more captains than men."—"How do you make that appear?" enquired the adventurer. The answer was, "I will show you on paper that it is a fact. Take your pen and write down Captain Oates as 1, and then let the other two captains be added as 00, which they really are, and you at once have 100, as they appear in these mines."

How this title came to be adopted in mine management is as much a matter of speculation as the prefix of Huel, or Wheal, to Cornish mines; its elucidation would be of just as much advantage in the one case as the other, therefore we shall not waste our time in seeking its derivation, the parallel instance having puzzled many a clever brain to no use in the matter. Use renders all things familiar and perfect, and the term answers the purpose. "Captain" is certainly more euphonious than "white jacket" (the insignia of the order, and if not the distinctive coat of arms, is the distinguishing coat on the back); it is frequently mounted with as much pride and consequence as a pair of epaulettes. The application of the term has frequently led to laughable *contretemps*. In a recent case, the son of a titled and distinguished military officer received an appointment as clergyman in a parish surrounded by mines. On the day following his first visit, in writing to his wife, a dame of high descent, he said—"I arrived safely last night at this secluded spot: although it appears to be a bleak barren waste, to my great surprise I find we are likely to enjoy most excellent society, and to be exceedingly gay; it seems positively to be a complete colony of naval officers, with numerous families, who, I suppose, have settled here for economy sake, as I assure you I have as yet seen no residences to bespeak anything more extensive, though there are no less than seven captains and five pursers resident within two miles of us." Poor man! little did he suppose what he in his idea had been describing was so nearly literally true in some respects—that they had large families, and practised economy! Little did he suppose the captains and pursers rejoiced in the splendid full pay on active duty of 60, or 80, per month; he little supposed they were poor, unsophisticated humble miners, who knew as much of the refinements of society as he did of their underground qualifications or arrangements.

To fill this important office properly, the individual should be possessed of certain natural physical capabilities, one of the most important of which is a robust, sound constitution, as exposure to wet, and the fatigue of climbing the various pitches, backs, and levels, where the miners work, entail considerable bodily exertion. He should possess a quick eye, a retentive memory, and keen power of observation; these endowments should be improved and cultivated by a careful and suitable education, embracing more particularly the liberal sciences of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, civil engineering, and a knowledge of accounts; in addition to all these, he should have extensive practical experience, so as to adapt them to his purposes. It may be doubted if persons having such attainments are to be found filling such situations; we assure our readers they are, but certainly not so frequently as desired; yet among this class of professionals an amount of intelligence and ability in these branches is to be found that astonishes the stranger.

The duties of the captain are so multifarious as not to be credited unless they were enumerated; they are seldom considered, or rather, are frequently unknown, to many adventurers, when voting the amount of their salaries. A false economy is frequently exercised by limiting their stipends to the lowest scale, as the best men will get and deserve the best prices. First, then, he has the whole duty of the mine devolving on him; if anything goes wrong, anything that could by foresight or forewarning be prevented or avoided, except by sheer accident, the blame is charged to him, and he takes the responsibility. It is his task to see the men do their work properly, and secure the safety of the mine at the cheapest rate,—to value the prices at which the bargains to raise the minerals, or to develop the mines, are let to the miners, so as to prevent undue expense, and yet let the miners have average wages,—to select the best workmen in the various departments he can procure,—to see they keep their proper time on the mine; if necessary, teach the best and most improved methods of dressing and returning the ores,—where only one is employed, he has to measure all the ground the men excavate; in many instances to make out the cost-sheets and to pay the men, in all cases he has to see this done correctly,—to keep an exact account of all disbursements made in the mine, and to see the quality and quantity of the stores supplied are in accordance with the market prices, and sent in as per contract,—to see the samples are fairly taken, and the ores correctly weighed off. He must also dial the ground, keep up working plans and sections of the mine, and lay out the positions for the various shafts, winzes, cross-outs, &c., so as to be in their proper places to connect level to level,—superintend the erection of machinery in or on the mine,—furnish weekly reports of the state of the works, and appearances of the veins, receive visitors and deputations—attend committee and mine meetings—advise what quantities of reserved discoveries should be wrought out, and sent to surface for sale,—in case of accident, to remain on the mine till all is secure, frequently keeping him 24 hours at a time in the mine—attend the ticketing dinner (the most agreeable job of the lot), answer ten thousand letters of enquiry by inquisitive adventurers respecting his own and fifty other mines, with many other little jobs an auctioneer would classify as too numerous to be inserted in our limits.

It will be seen, from what we have stated, these functionaries have ample need of the qualifications we before stated; if it be an extensive mine, the proper performance of the whole duty is simply impossible. As many as six or eight are sometimes employed on one mine, to each of whom separate departments are assigned, who are amenable to, and must be superintended by, the captain—they, also, are named captains (we have heard of first-lieutenants of a windmill, but never heard the title applied to a mine agent, though they have pursers and mates. The captain *de facto*, is entitled to the prefix of head, or chief; the others are usually called underground captains, captain of the dressers, &c. "The chief" is, as may be supposed, a personage of no small importance among the workmen, by whom he is generally treated with the most profound respect, yet with a certain degree of familiarity—i. e., where the captain respects himself, and takes care to keep the men at a proper distance. It is highly gratifying to see the discipline, and at the same time friendly feeling usually displayed on a well-conducted mine; the men looking up to their captain as a friend and protector, he on them as friends who have need of his assistance and advice, which is always cheerfully given. Most of these gentlemen are of studious habits and exemplary character, devoting most of their spare time to reading, and their Sabbaths to teaching the mine children in the Sunday schools, or preaching to the miners in the chapel. Some of them, by the opportunities they of course have in making discoveries, become adventurers, amass considerable fortunes, and retire; the majority, however, are a humble and particularly contented class, who owe their advancement and position to their intelligence and industry. They, too, have their bitter mortifications and insults, by silly orders from committees of management and snobbish chairmen and secretaries, who frequently are as ignorant of mining as they are of memorials, who, from their own narrow-mindedness, think everybody like themselves, incapable of doing a good action or a disinterested service, frequently

displaying a jealousy as unworthy a body of gentlemen, as to the high-minded fellow in their employ. They, also, often have to finesse even to keep the mine from being destroyed by the cupidity of the proprietors; instances of both these kinds of annoyances have lately come under the observation of the author. In the former case, one of the shareholders in a mine had the meanness to dress himself in a dirty (ay, every way dirty) disguise, and visit the mine as a distressed labourer seeking employment, even going so far as to try to get employment, though he knew nothing of the business, and slunk about the premises for days, watching every word and motion—endeavouring to entrap the unwary captain, if possible! It would have served the fellow right had they ducked him in the pump stream or engine pool, or had (as he went underground too) played him one of the mine's coarse practical jokes sometimes indulged in; had he been caught in such guise in some mines he would have been roughly handled, and would not have escaped scatheless. In another, they had for years been paying a bi-monthly dividend of 10s. per share on a total outlay of about 5s. As usual, the same amount was to be declared, but it being found there were sufficient assets to increase it to 12s. 10s., nothing would do but divide it there and then, to the great inconvenience of all the agents connected with the mine, as there was scarcely a sixpence in hand to meet current expenses.

So eager are adventurers generally, especially those who are unacquainted with mining works, that had they their own way, they would far more frequently ruin the mines than they now do. The author, a short time ago, was shown a splendid course of rich lead ore in a mine by the captain, who observed—"You must be very moderate in your estimate of this end, for if our adventurers knew this was here, the mine would not work six months; every end would be stopped, and all this exhausted and sold by that time. I keep up my sales and dividends out of this spot; if I pick out her 'eyes' she will stop in a week; for, although I have given them 60,000l. in dividends, a call of sixpence a share would 'knock the ball.' It may be satisfactory to know the mine has since become very productive; the judgment and wisdom of the captain has been the addition of at least 100,000l. to this property.

It will now be asked—Are these pictures correct? We answer—Yes. Every one is drawn from nature—from veritable facts. It will be said, also—Where shall we find such excellent and model captains? We reply—Go to Dolcoath, Devon Consols, Bassett, Wheal Vor, Botallack, Wheal Busy, United Mines, or any similarly extensive concerns, where salaries are high enough to encourage and enlist talent, and you may see them as here painted, *veluti in speculo*!—GEORGE HENWOOD.

Original Correspondence.

EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

Sir,—Your correspondent in the Journal of last week, signing himself "One Interested in the Welfare of the Miner," having in his reply to your excellent article on Mining Schools thought fit to publish a version of a casual conversation which took place in a railway carriage, slightly differing from that which actually occurred, I will endeavour, with your permission, to set him right.

The captain's first question was put thus—"Have you, in the two years the school has been in existence, had any pupil whom you consider qualified to become the captain of a mine?" The reply was—"There is a young man who will most probably, after a little practice, become a very superior mine agent, but he is from Cumberland." The captain then limited his question to Cornish mines, and the reply was—"I do not know—perhaps not; but no one acquainted with mining can imagine for a moment that pupils are to be sent out of a school fully qualified to become mine agents." Your correspondent places an emphatic "now" in the next sentence, and renders it thus—"It is now the design to educate the pupils to qualify them for educating young miners in the several towns and villages immediately in the mining districts." This, Sir, would probably leave the impression on your readers that the Cornish Mining School had become entirely changed from its original design, and is now exclusively a training school for masters; but the true reply was—"The qualifying young men for mine agents was not the only object the promoters of this school had in view; they wished also to train young men as teachers, who should go out and open mining schools in the mining districts." And I think, if your correspondent would take the pains to look at the advertisements of the Mining School in your columns and elsewhere, he would be quite satisfied that no such change has taken place, but that the training of teachers for the mining districts has ever been an object of paramount importance to the promoters of the Cornwall Mining School.

I am quite at a loss to know in what way the reply to the captain's second question proves the inefficiency of the school—There was one young man, a working miner, attending the lectures, and it was thought possible that he might engage in teaching in some mining district, and he may even yet do so. True, this young man has a particular taste for mathematical studies; and it is further true that he found the means of gratifying that taste in the Cornwall Mining School, without neglecting other studies equally important to the miner. Another of the pupils had a peculiar taste for mechanical drawing, and some of his drawings exhibited at the examination would prove, even to your correspondent, that he also had obtained the means at that school of cultivating his taste. Others possessed tastes for chemistry, for mineralogy, for general mining, and for mechanics, and in these various departments the instruction has been such as to enable the pupils to undergo a close examination during eight successive days with most complete success. Are these facts objections to the Mining School? Are they not, rather, strong evidences in its favour?

The last question said to be put by the captain was a mere assertion, and, therefore, required no reply; but it can be easily answered. Assistance has been offered to the managers and teachers of such existing schools as would introduce a mining class into their establishments—that is, a class in which the pupils shall be taught subjects especially relevant to mining; and lectures have been delivered gratuitously during the whole of the past session; and I believe a portion of the first, to some 15 or 16 national and British schoolmasters in chemistry, and other subjects useful to the miner, and desirable to be introduced into their schools.

Respecting the Ballewstown affair, I know not what answer was sent from the Cornwall Mining School; but if the most celebrated chemists in London, whose constant business it is to analyse minerals, were at fault, blame can hardly attach to the teacher of chemistry in respect of sending, in the midst of his most arduous professional duties, an unsatisfactory answer to enquiries respecting so refractory a substance as the tin ore from that mine.

I quite agree with the eulogy of your correspondent on the high intelligence possessed by the Cornish miner, and when greater assistance is rendered him in an improved scholastic education, may we not reasonably hope that those who have achieved so much by their own unaided efforts will then be enabled to obtain for Cornwall a higher and nobler name than she yet possesses?

In conclusion, allow me to add that the advantages offered by the Cornwall Mining School are understood and appreciated by the inhabitants of other mining districts; and if Cornishmen will see the boon offered to them seized with avidity by other hands, while they stand idly by, they only are to blame, and they only can be the losers. I adopt your correspondent's suggestion, and cheerfully remain, Sir, your obedient servant, AUG. 5.

A SUPPORTER OF MINING SCHOOLS.

THE MOST PROMISING YOUNG LEAD MINE.

Sir,—Your candour in inserting the letter of "Miner," in the Journal of last week, in the matter of Carnewas, cannot be too much admired or appreciated. It is a pity for mining that Correspondents are not more guarded in their expressions of condemnation, hurled so heedlessly against all mines but such as they may be concerned in; the spoken favourability of it, would appear to be only as a foil to set off their own. The account of "Miner" is literally correct; I could hardly believe my own eyes when I read the statement—the only young man we can confidently recommend in the Carnewas; or words to that effect. Now, Sir, I doubt if even 1 cwt. of lead has ever been seen in the mine. "Miner's" account is far more correct I assure you. It is a pity such assertions should have been put forth, as the writer must be considered as either grossly deceived himself or intended to deceive others, each of which is highly capable in a person desirous of being quoted as an authority; it destroys all confidence in his statements, as well as in the statements of others, to the great injury to mining generally. Would it not be well in you, Sir, to ask some of your intelligent correspondents to visit the mine, and give you a plain statement of facts, by which the public might form an opinion?

Wholesale condemnation cannot be tolerated. I know at least half a dozen whose prospects are far more promising in their worst aspect than Carnewas ever was in its best. I would advise Mr. Tredinnick to visit places he intends to describe, when he would not in future fall into such errors as those now alleged, or have the unpleasant reflections made he now lays himself open to; nor would he injure others as he, in some measure, necessarily, though perhaps unintentionally in the present case, does. Persons like "Miner" do well to state facts, and let the world know where the fault lies. If it come from the neighbourhood let it be so stated, and the error be admitted; if not, let it not be said such statements are manufactured here, for I verily believe nine-tenths of the misstatements about mines have their origin in London; and it will be well to trace the fault up to its source.

I assure you again, Sir, your independent conduct in this, as in a late case that was to have been the subject of a law tribunal, has given increased confidence to your supporters, among whom is your sincere—FRIENDS.

Newlyn East, Aug. 14.

CORNISH MINING ENTERPRISE.

Sir,—My review of Cornish and Devon mining enterprise, published in your valuable Journal of July 23, is rather severely handled by an anonymous correspondent under the pseudonym of "N. R." (Redruth)—the initials of Capt. William Richards, whose reputation and actions, long impugned by me, he very justly defends. In my business career, involving much publicity, the collection and expenditure of vast sums of money, and the formation of numerous companies, I have never shrunk from the responsibility and guarantee of my own signature. This line of conduct I also adopt in my writings, whether upon mining or other subjects. In fact, I regard an anonymous correspondent as a very questionable character; being ashamed to acknowledge himself, he can scarcely hope to be respected by others. Little minds, however, frequently evaporate in a bubble; but I am credibly informed in this instance that the critique of what may be denominated an elaborate review, has positively exploded in judgment of the authorship. Comparisons are odious, but should the individual in question be disposed to enter the lists with me, I will do him the honour of reading his numerous publications, hitherto neglected; and at the expiration of one month from this date I will publish in your columns my criticism of his prognostications in judgment of a metropolitan miner and "F. G. S.," in contrast with a man whose erudite was rocky and smooth and early manhood passed, in the very arena of mining operations. With these remarks, Sir, I dismiss the subject, with a firm determination not again to trouble you in respect to anonymous correspondents, how-

ever envenomed or scurrilous their attacks. In open warfare I shall continue to defend and justify my actions and opinions, whenever fairly questioned by others. Gresham House, Aug. 7.

R. TREDINNICK.

"SHINING ORE" MINING—HENNOCK.

Sir,—I am at a loss to discover why this mineral is not more generally noticed in your Journal, and called by its proper name. In extensive trade is sometimes carried on in that raised from the Henock locality, but is conducted with such secrecy, that one can rarely meet with the manufacturer or consumer, to dispose of the ore, and thereby ascertain its true value, but must be content to dabble with agents or traders, and accept just what they choose to give. This system is highly injurious to both the producer and consumer, while the middle man carries off the profits. There are other things combined with this that must also be remedied, and then the thing will pay. A few of the London brokers—jobbers—come down and purchase the grant of a set, for perhaps (say) 2000l. They return fully equipped to bring out the concern as "The Black Ore Mine," in 1000 shares, of, perhaps, 1s. each. The shares are then issued with private circulars, the secretary's report, &c., of course, misrepresentations of the deepest dye. The mine is managed in London, and the result is fatal. I will give you an instance. Ten persons (the maximum) are at work at monthly wages of (say) 30l. The system hitherto practised (in one case) to superintend these operators has been, a secretary at 8s. per month, an agent at 8s. 6d., and a clerk at 5s. 6d. per month. Management like this is the only thing that keeps shining ore mining from paying sufficient to make profits, when the sales are unlimited, and the price in proportion—we will assume the price at 14s. 10s. per ton. Exmouth Consols was being worked a short time since by a London company, but it was difficult for anyone to discover from reports that appeared in your Journal at that time what sort of ore they were raising: they called it "black ore." What is that—copper? No; call it by its proper name, then—shining ore. The Henock "black ore" was just the same.

Perhaps this might meet the eye of some parties who can bear testimony to the truth of my assertions, and, to their sorrow, can do so from experience. If so, allow me to inform them that shining ore mining will pay at the price assumed, if conducted under efficient and economical management. Instead of dealing with jobbers, come down and engage an intelligent mine agent, and place the management in his hands, when I will engage it will pay.

Shining ore is rather a rare mineral; it has a beautiful shining laminated appearance, and can with great utility be mixed with anti-friction grease, for bearings of heavy machinery, such as stamps, crushing machines, tram wagons, &c. I have made practical experiments, and find it to answer admirably: it combines with the grease, and forms a body better adapted to bear bearings cool, and will also remain in existence but in or near the Henock locality.

In conclusion, I beg also to remark, instead of the ore being transported per rail, as has been the case generally, I would suggest the propriety of sending it on per vessel as much as practicable, which alone would effect a considerable saving. Henock, July 30.

J. C.

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—A letter appears in your last Journal, under this title, from Mr. J. W. Wrey, the defendant in the suit of Greaves v. Wrey and another, which we should not notice, except for the statement made in the letter—that we appeared before Mr. Justice Crowder, and contested Mr. Wrey's right to offer evidence on the merits. Defendants should never rush into print before the trial, and we think your readers will not be prejudiced in favour of your correspondent by the report, however, not having been received by me. I must reserve my analysis of the accounts to a future letter. The Marmato and Santa Ana Mines together cost the Marquitta Company 77,000l. The profits during the five years referred to by the Chairman have been 60,000l., arising very much, however, in consequence of the rich lode discovered in Santa Ana, in 1855, for which discovery we are alone indebted to the energy and skill of our present superintendent there, Mr. Treffry, who sunk the main shaft 10 fms., and who, I think, to receive some more solid remuneration from the shareholders than a mere salary of 4000l. per annum. The rest of the profit, however, not having been received by me, I must reserve my analysis of the accounts to a future letter.

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Meetings of Mining Companies.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, Mr. CHAS. HAWKCOCK in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that, as the committee's and manager's reports, with the accounts, had been circulated among the shareholders for some days, perhaps they might be taken as read, so that they might at once proceed to business, which was agreed to.—The following is the report of the committee of management:—

Your committee beg to draw attention to the report from the manager, and the accounts, which will in a great measure explain the present position and prospects of the company. By the former it will be seen that some alterations are recommended, particularly in the machinery for dressing the ores, and in the time for disposing of the same, by which, it appears, a considerable saving would be effected, compared with the moderate amount required for carrying the proposed changes into effect. Your committee have no hesitation in recommending that the advice of the manager be adopted, but as the ores would be sampled every two months instead of monthly, as hitherto, it will be necessary to provide funds to meet at least a month's costs, before the proceeds of the sales can be received, even in the shape of the smelters' acceptances. The accounts show that the liabilities at the end of June amounted to 4485.5s. 2d. On the other hand, the available assets, at that date, are:—Balances owing for carriage, 384.5s. 4d.; bill receivable in hand for carriage, 22s. 10s. 3d.; cash at bankers, 88s. 16s. 4d.—1694.11s. 11d.: leaving balance against mine on June 30, 2781.13s. 3d.

But there are ten shares, which were forfeited in 1852, on which the total calls unpaid are 1287.15s., which, if disposed of, would probably realise a larger amount, and thus reduce the above balance, while the amount of 201.10s., claim made for surface damage (and included in the liabilities), is a disputed item.

According to the manager's report, the returns of ore will fully meet the costs, even including and during the extra expenditure of the proposed alterations, so that the chief objects for which funds are required are to pay of the above balance, and meet the costs for one month, in consequence of sampling two-monthly instead of monthly.

Your committee, after fully considering the matter, have come to the conclusion of advising that they should be authorised to dispose of the ten forfeited shares on the best terms they can, but at such time as they may think for the best interests of the company, and also that a moderate call be made. It has also been suggested that the shares would be more marketable if they were in larger number; and as this appears to have been adopted by a number of the principal mining companies, your committee think that the interests of the shareholders might be advanced by multiplying the present number of 1024 into 6144, or six for every one now held.

The accounts having been passed, the CHAIRMAN said that Capt. James Richards, the manager, was present, and would give any information respecting the mine which might be asked for.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that he considered Capt. Richards' report very satisfactory, and he had come to the meeting for the purpose of voting that his recommendations be carried out.

The CHAIRMAN asked how it was proposed to ventilate the western mine by communicating with Sorridge Consols, and whether such a step would not be objectionable?—Capt. RICHARDS stated that he proposed to communicate only the 42 ft. level, and as the workings in Sorridge were already considerably below that depth, there could be no profitable state, even with the ore ground already laid open. He believed in answer to numerous questions, Capt. Richards stated that the costs had already been much reduced, and they would be still further so. The next cost-sheet would be only about 500l., while the next monthly sale of ore, just sampled, would probably realise above 800l. The ore ground was now let on tribute instead of on tutwork, as under the late management, and he was really doing the same quantity of work at the mine for about half the cost it was lately done for. When the mine was properly ventilated (which it was far from being at present) he had no doubt of bringing it into a good profitable state, even with the ore ground already laid open. He believed in answer to numerous questions, Capt. Richards stated that the costs had already been much reduced, and they would be still further so. The next cost-sheet would be only about 500l., while the next monthly sale of ore, just sampled, would probably realise above 800l. The ore ground was now let on tribute instead of on tutwork, as under the late management, and he was really doing the same quantity of work at the mine for about half the cost it was lately done for. When the mine was properly ventilated (which it was far from being at present) he had no doubt of bringing it into a good profitable state, even with the ore ground already laid open. He believed in answer to numerous questions, Capt. Richards stated that the costs had already been much reduced, and they would be still further so. 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want of funds. He had consulted with Mr. Jeffree, the secretary, and in his opinion it would be requisite to call of 5s. 6d. per share should be made, and he, therefore, begged to propose that sum.

After a slight discussion this was carried. A desultory conversation then ensued with regard to the appointment of a purser, when it was ultimately arranged that this question should be left in the hands of the committee, to deal with as they thought fit. Messrs. E. J. Wilson, E. W. Smith, F. Passingham, and Alfred Goslett, were appointed a committee of management. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Monday, Mr. E. J. Wilson in the chair.

The Chairman observed that, previous to their entering on the business of the meeting, he had to inform them that they had received several encouraging reports from the mine. He trusted that their operations would be characterised with more energy than had hitherto been the case. He was aware that it was owing to circumstances over which they had no control that their progress had been retarded; they had now lost nearly a year, but with redoubled energy they must make up for lost time.

The following reports were then read:—

July 25.—This mine is situated in the parish of Gwiness, adjoining sets with Rosewarne United, and is in a well known and rich locality. The engine-shaft is sinking below surface by eight men, at 81 ft. fm.; it is perpendicular, and will cut the grey ore lode at 25 fms. from surface. There is a shaft near the engine-shaft sunk on this lode from surface 15 fms. in depth; here it is 3 ft. wide, producing some rich stones of copper ore, and is very promising. I would recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft with all speed, and at the same time drive a cross-cut north to cut the lode at the present bottom of it, which is 15 fms.—Tin Lode: A shaft is sinking on this lode by four men, at 70s. per fm.; the old workers sunk it 8 fms. from surface; this was as deep as the water would allow them to go; the present workers have sunk it 3 fms., which make 11 fms. from surface. The lode here is large, producing good tin stuff. I would recommend the sinking of this shaft to a deeper level, as this is a very important point; I think the lode will be more settled and productive at a depth. They are driving the adit level north from Lamb lode; in driving it they will intersect three lodes before they reach the engine-shaft. The adit, or cross-cut, is a very important object, as it will drain all the ground to its depth. There are 18 men employed underground, one carpenter and one smith at surface; they are working judiciously, and doing everything in a miner-like manner. They are working with all dispatch about the engine, and likely to get her at work in about two or three weeks. There are eight lodes in this set, which are productive in the neighbouring mines; and, as a whole, the mine is a very fair and promising speculation. They cannot, however, calculate on much returns for another six months, as it will take time to open ground.—THOMAS URMEN.

July 31.—Since my last visit here, great energy has been displayed in the erection of machinery; a permanent and well-built engine-house is completed, with the exception of the fixing of doors and windows, and the largest portion of the new 30-in. engine is fixed; the 9-ton boiler is complete and in its place. In the course of another week the machinery will be ready to work; an excellent whim, capstan, and shears are erected, also useful smith's shop, store room, and offices, are built. Most of the surface work will be completed next month, after which you will have nothing to do but to explore the mine. So far as indications are to be seen—that is, the appearance of the strata, the number, size, and character of the lodes—you have every reason to expect a good mine. With regard to the tin branches, my advice is not to go to the expense of tin dressing floors, stamping gear, &c., until you have made a further trial, and this trial can be made with a trifling expense. I consider it wise to make sure of the mark, if practicable, before going to cost in any additional machinery.—JOHN DALL.

Aug. 1.—I send you a copy of our underground and surface operations for the last three months. We have sunk the engine-shaft 15 fms. deep, collared up and cased it; divided down, cleared, and secured 200 fms. of the adit on Lamb lode, and sunk two adit shafts, and commenced to drive a cross-cut north from Lamb lode towards the engine-shaft as far as the north tin lode, and have sunk the shaft 3 fms. below the former workers' shaft, and we broke some very good tin for tin in these 3 fathoms sinking; and as for our surface operations, we have built an account-house, storehouse, and smith's shop, all complete; the engine-house and stack are finished, and boiler-house in course of building, and will be ready in a few days for use. We have erected a whim, capstan, and shears, and, as for our pitwork, we are in course of putting it down. The chief part of a 30-inch cylinder engine is erected, and I hope, if all be well, that we shall go to work next Saturday. In 10 fms. more sinking, I calculate that we shall have the lode in the engine-shaft, by the underlay of it, and if the ground below as good as it is at present, we shall be able to sink 5 fms. a month.—J. RICHARDS.

Mr. JEFFREE said that, in addition to these reports, he had received a letter from Mr. Wm. Page Cardoso, which stated, "The proceedings here are very forward; the engineer will have accomplished the placing the engine at work on Saturday next, on which day we propose working. As soon as the water is forked, we shall commence sinking with all expedition, and our anticipation is that we shall in the course of two months be 10 fms. deeper. All parties are using their best exertions to have the concern started; on Saturday next we shall work the engine. All the requisite plant has been purchased, to assist in prosecuting the desired object—the raising of the ore." He had no need here to allude to the tin lode, which they were likely to obtain. The riches of the Rosewarne district were well known, and they stood as good a chance as their neighbours, several rich lodes in the adjoining sets running parallel with theirs. He could read to them several private letters, which he had received from many persons who knew the locality. Several of his friends and immediate connections were the largest holders, and they had expressed the greatest confidence in the ultimate success of the mine.

The following accounts were then read:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Cost and merchants' bills..... | \$564 11 10 |
| Petty disbursements..... | 10 0 0 |
| Fire, instalment of engine..... | 340 0 0 |
| Balance from last account..... | \$133 13 10 |
| Call of 2s. per share (less 21. 10s. unpaid)..... | 407 2 0 |
| Balance against the mine..... | \$373 16 10 |

Mr. FAYAN observed that it appeared to him a matter of congratulation that their affairs were in such a good position, and he trusted that, in the course of a few months, the mine would be returning ores at least to pay costs. He should move that the report and accounts be adopted.

The Chairman observed that, flatter as the accounts were, they must be aware that they had still some liabilities existing; they had to pay partly for the engine, and provide the next three months' cost. In order fully to meet this, it would be requisite that they should make a call of 1s. 6d. per share, and they stood as good a chance as their neighbours, several rich lodes in the adjoining sets running parallel with theirs. He could read to them several private letters, which he had received from many persons who knew the locality. Several of his friends and immediate connections were the largest holders, and they had expressed the greatest confidence in the ultimate success of the mine.

The report and accounts were then adopted, an augmentation of salary granted to the secretary, and Capt. John Dale appointed superintending agent.

Messrs. E. W. Smith, E. J. Wilson, and Alfred Goslett, were elected a committee of management, and Messrs. W. E. Ayer and T. Boorman a committee of finance. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Bishopgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. J. P. POCOCK in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report of Capt. Goldworthy was then read:—

Aug. 1.—Since the last general meeting, the 66 fm. level has been driven east and west of cross-cut 14 fms., the lode in which for about 7 fms. has been stripped down, yielding about 2½ tons of ore per fm.; more of the lode would have been taken down but for difficulties connected with the timbering of the level, and probable water from the winze sinking below the 55 fm. level, where a communication will be effected during the coming week. The lode, at the 55 fm. level, will average 8 ft. in width, and is of a most promising character, and will fully warrant the driving of a deeper level, to come in under our ore ground. The 55 fm. level has, therefore, been resumed, and the men are now engaged laying down a tramway before commencing to drive the end eastward, which it is expected will occupy 10 days longer. This level is already driven between 35 and 40 fms. east of Hitchin's shaft, and the ground in the present end is favourable for driving. Some little work has been done in the back and bottom of the level by tributors (now suspended), and I am of opinion that, in addition to copper, there are great chances of meeting with bunches of tin as we progress eastward. In the winze sinking below the 55 fm. level no lode has been taken down, it being necessary to let the lode stand to enable us to sink, or we should have been overpowered by water, but when cut just below the bottom of the level it produced fine stones of gray copper ore; this winze will be holed to the 66 fm. level next week, as already referred to. The lode in the tributor pit in the back of the 55 fm. level will at present produce from 1½ to 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. In the last 10 or 12 fms. driving of the 55 fm. level the lode appears to be left standing on the north side of the level; I should, therefore, recommend driving north a little to prove the lode, as where the tributors have opened on it it has a very promising appearance. On the whole, I am happy to inform you there is much improvement in the eastern part of the mine. The clearing of the north adit will be completed on Tuesday next for upwards of 150 fms., and for half of this drive the old men drive by the side of the lode, which I shall have cut through in places, to enable me to speak of the character where seen; it varies in size from 2 to 4 ft., and looks promising. There is also a copper lode underlying north, which improves the prospects of the mine. There are about 30 tons of copper ore, of fair quality, now on the floors, and about 1500 worth of tin stuff. The erection of the crusher and other things I can talk of at the meeting.

Mr. MURCHISON said Capt. Goldworthy was in attendance, and would answer any questions that might be required by the shareholders.

Mr. PETER WATSON wished to know the quantity of coals consumed on the mine? Capt. Goldworthy replied, upon an average, from 25½ to 30½ a month. They had got about a 10-ton boiler.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance last audit..... | \$ 43 3 |
| Calls received..... | 497 16 2 |
| Ore bill..... | 101 0 5 |
| Mine cost, April, May, and June..... | \$300 19 0 |
| Merchants' bills..... | 225 11 6 |
| Committee fees, secretary, &c..... | 34 2 3 |
| Dues..... | 19 8 3 |
| Discount, printing, &c..... | 8 10 0 |
| Balance in favour of adventurers..... | \$ 33 6 10 |

In the estimated receipts and expenditure till next meeting, the balance against the mine was \$24½, 4s. 7d., without calculating on ore to be sold.

Mr. PETER WATSON said they had got 30 tons of ore, and he wished to know how much the captain expected to have by the end of the month?

Capt. GOLDWORTHY could not say, as it depended upon the crushing at Crebor. They might get 10 tons more. The 30 tons he expected to fetch on an average about 7½ per ton.—Mr. MURCHISON said they would require about 32½, without calculating upon any ore.

Capt. GOLDWORTHY complained of the hindrance to the works through the numerous agents inspecting the mine. He considered it a week for that purpose would be sufficient.—Mr. P. and Mr. FAULTREY both stated that they had had the mine inspected, and the reports were very favourable.

Mr. WARD suggested that Wednesday should be the only day to permit agents to inspect the mine.—Mr. FAULTREY considered there ought to be no delay in erecting the crusher on the mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON observed that they were keeping the engine at work, and doing

comparatively nothing. They had engineer, purser, agent, and secretary to pay, the same as if doing three times the work.

Mr. BALCOMBE wanted to see some more money spent underground.

Capt. GOLDWORTHY said the crusher was on the ground, and could be put up and at work in about a month.—Mr. BALCOMBE hoped the crusher would be erected forthwith, and the works prosecuted with vigour.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The Chairman next proposed that the crusher be erected on the mine forthwith; that the 55 be driven by eight men east and six men west, and that the 66 be continued by two men; that the tributor bargains and the general work of the mine, including cross-cutting in the 55 and the north adit, be prosecuted with the greatest vigour.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. PETER WATSON said it was very satisfactory to find that they only owed one merchant's bill, 130s. 1s. 7d.

After some discussion, a call of 3s. per share was unanimously agreed to, and a resolution passed calling a special meeting on Aug. 20, to forfeit any shares in arrears of call made previous to this day.

Mr. BALCOMBE proposed that at the special meeting rule No. 2 should be altered, so as to enable them to elect a committee every general meeting, as at the present time they might really be left without a committee, as it was necessary to call a special general meeting for the purpose of electing one.—The resolution was unanimously passed, as also one electing Mr. Chas. Faulteroy, a holder of upwards of 600 shares, in the room of Mr. Powell, who had resigned.

Mr. BALCOMBE said, if he were rightly informed, Capt. Goldworthy gave his whole attention to the mine, and considered his salary ought to be increased from 81. 8s. to 101. 10s. per month.—Mr. WARD, in seconding the resolution, observed that the captain had 25 tons of ore; that the tributor bargains and the general work of the mine, including cross-cutting in the 55 and the north adit, be prosecuted with the greatest vigour.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL HARRIETT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Austin-friars, on Thursday, Mr. J. T. DORRINGTON in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.—The following report was then read:—

Aug. 4.—The 90 cross-cut has been driven north 100 fms. from shaft; this end is 14 fms. 4 ft. from shaft, and is suspended. The 90 cross-cut has been driven south from engine-shaft 3 fms. 3 ft.; this end is 13 fms. 2 ft. from shaft, this cross-cut is also suspended. The 90 is driven east from south cross-cut, on the branches of lode, 4 fms. 3 ft.; lode averaging 1½ width about 18 inches, and for 8 ft. in length, has produced 20½ worth of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the present end is about 6 in. wide, with stones of copper ore in it; 8 fms. south of this lode we cut the south lode in the cross-cut, and from the bearing of these lodes they will intersect in about 8 fms. further driving of this end, where we may expect an improvement. The winze sinking below the 74 is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft.; the lode has produced from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the bottom of the winze is at present poor. The 74 has been driven east 4 fms., which is 10 fms. 4 ft. east from cross-cut, and 7 fms. west from the winze sinking below the 50; the lode in this end is about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The winze sinking below the 50 is sunk 15 fms.; the lode in the bottom of the winze is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 50 has been driven east from cross-cut, on the south lode, 6 fms. 4 ft.; this is 11 fms. east from cross-cut; the lode has been small and poor in the present end. We have several branches containing copper ore, which will come together in a few feet further driving, where we may anticipate an improvement. The deep adit level has been driven on the south part of the lode 3 fms.; for this distance the lode has been small, but from the workings on this lode, in the levels above, we may fairly expect to see something better ere long. We are now employing 30 men on pitwork, which I think ought to be continued, and, with the other labour cost and materials, will be about 2000. per month. We have at surface, dressed and undressed, 600½ worth of copper ore, and I think we shall sell on Sept. 3, about 1000. worth; but the lode is so changeable that I cannot give you a certainty of it.—S. WILLIAMS.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Balance last audit..... | \$338 5 10 |
| April mine cost and merchants' bills..... | 262 3 5 |
| May..... | 262 15 5 |
| June..... | 240 9 11 |
| Call made..... | 768 0 0 |
| Copper ore sold..... | 113 14 8 |
| Committee fees returned..... | 3 13 6 |
| Extra credit, tin sold..... | 1 6 6 |
| Balance against adventurers..... | \$216 15 3 |

Mr. KING said all the calls had been paid since the accounts were made up, with the exception of about 8s.

Mr. BIRSEY remarked that they had great expectations of very promising results at the junction of the lodes; and the shareholders living in the neighbourhood had an excellent opinion as to the ultimate result.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know what price the ore would fetch in the market? Mr. KING said about 10½ per ton.

Mr. BIRSEY reminded the meeting that no mine had ever failed in the district of Wheel Harriett, although some were abandoned for a time, and afterwards successfully worked by other parties.

Mr. GOSSETT then proposed that the report and accounts be received and adopted, which was seconded by Mr. STOKWELL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. KING, in answer to questions, said they expected to sell 1000. worth of ore in Sept. and 1000. in Nov., and the estimated amount against the mine might be calculated at \$16½, against which the 2000. had to be deducted. The committee, therefore, recommended that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made. The alteration in the workings effected a saving of 300. a month.

Mr. DAMPER then moved that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made, which was seconded by Mr. STOKWELL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. KING said he had received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Clinton, resigning his appointment as a member of the committee of management, in consequence of his absence from town.

Mr. DORRINGTON and Mr. Damper were then re-elected the committee of management, with the addition of Mr. Jenkin and Mr. Vale.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Wednesday, Lord CHARLES PELHAM CLINTON in the chair.

The Chairman observed that, previous to their entering on the business of the meeting, he had to inform them that they had received several encouraging reports from the mine. He trusted that their operations would be characterised with more energy than had hitherto been the case. He was aware that it was owing to circumstances over which they had no control that their progress had been retarded; they had now lost nearly a year, but with redoubled energy they must make up for lost time.

The following reports were then read:—

July 14.—According to your instructions, I have visited the Mount Carbon property, and made a minute survey of the property as possible; but in the first instance I determined not to visit the mine, as I am not a qualified geologist, and I am happy to inform you, is under the laws of Virginia, unimpeachable. The whole property is covered with heavy original forest trees, consisting of tall, or poplar, different varieties of oak, maple, black walnut, hickory, yellow pine, beech, and other trees. The following are the present wholesale prices of poplar lumber at Charleston and other places in the Kanawha Valley:—X-in. board, \$1-25 per 100 square feet; 1-in. board, \$1-25 per 100 square feet; 1½-in. board, \$1-62½ per 100 square feet; 2-in. board, \$2-00 per 100 square feet. The saw mill, when in fair working order, will cut out about 6000 square feet per day, of 12 or 15 hours. Estimating this to be worth \$1-25 per 100 square feet, it would amount to \$75 per day, or \$23,250 per annum. The mill is now in the process of being erected, and will be ready to work in about 10 days, together with \$3000. the estimated yearly expense of cutting, &c., the lumber, the company would realise a clear annual income of \$15,250 from the timber and saw mill alone. There are about 40 acres of coal already discovered, all of first-rate quality. Iron ore to an immense extent exists on the property. It is estimated that one good hand will turn out 100 bushels of coal per day, or about 30,000 bushels per annum; at this rate, 33 men would turn out nearly 1,000,000 bushels yearly. I think the company ought to have in all at least 50 able hands at work in the commencement of the ensuing year. The men will require good food, and the engine and fire, two to attend to sawing lumber, one driver and three yoke of oxen for hauling out timber, one driver and one team of mules for hauling lumber from saw mill to the river, two men to arrange and store lumber, and one man to tend grist mill. A Cannell coal manufactory, running eight retorts, will require two foremen, two engineers, two men for repairs, and about 30 men for general purposes. With such agents as you now have in America, I anticipate great advantages will result to the company; and if your works are to be made highly remunerative, which they cannot fail of being if conducted as recommended, you will have great cause to rejoice in the selection made of your officers in America, and will not, I trust, regret the expenses incurred by the special enquiry which you have instituted relative to your property in the United States. I have the satisfaction of informing you that nearly all the debts have been discharged, and that henceforth your operations may be conducted without difficulty. Net returns on profits for one year:—Saw mill, \$15,250; coal, \$61,400; oil and paraffine, \$359,280 = \$435,930 clear annual profit. In conclusion, I would desire to call your attention to the extraordinary value of the Mount Carbon property, and to its leading features, which may be thus briefly stated:—1. The estate itself, which contains upwards of 10,000 acres of freehold land (the title to which, I believe, is unimpeachable), is of great value, and it must be borne in mind in the course of a few years its value will be much enhanced, on account of its position on the navigable river of the great Kanawha, which is now being greatly improved. 2. The timber, of which it is almost impossible to form any thing like an estimate, as it covers the whole 10,000 acres of land, and is of enormous size, and cannot be considerably diminished for many years at the rate at which your mills can work. 3. The coal, both cannel and bituminous, which exists in almost an interminable quantity, the latter of which is of the richest quality, and admirably adapted for gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, being perfectly free from sulphur and other deleterious matters, the demand for which at Cincinnati alone will be equal to all you can send there for years to come, and which being equal to the best coal which is now sold there, will bring as high a price in that market as the most superior now obtains. 4. Manufacture of oil from the Cannell coal, which alone will yield an enormous profit, as before shown. 5. Iron ore, but this I have not taken into account in yielding any returns; however, as it exists in large masses on the property, it must when worked be largely productive. 6. Hydraulic cement, or cone in cone. This, like the iron, has not been brought forward in the returns, but as several bands of it run through the property, and as it is a very fine cement, of great value, and much used in America, and highly approved of, must when manufactured be very valuable to your company. With these facts before you, and from my personal knowledge of the property, I sincerely congratulate you upon the possession of as noble and remunerative a property (if well managed) as was ever possessed or offered to the public, and which must very shortly become remunerative in the highest degree.

Mr. COXHEAD observed that the report appeared to him to be one of most encouraging nature, and he had better hopes of the property now than heretofore. As Mr. Passingham was, however, present, probably he would inform them more particularly as to what his opinions were.

Mr. PASSINGHAM stated that he had so fully expressed his sentiments in the report, that it would be unnecessary to detain them here with any recapitulation of details; this title was good, and from the nature of the property it was becoming nearly of increasing value. They had a market for all their produce, and as civilisation progressed so would the worth of their land increase.

Mr. COXHEAD enquired whether any improvement had taken place in the river? This he thought was a subject of vital importance. Prof. Ansted, in his report, had specially alluded to this.

Mr. PASSINGHAM stated that measures were in course of progress for improving the navigation of the river, and these would be shortly effected.

Mr. COXHEAD observed, he believed it was their desire that the property should be energetically worked. It would be useless now to enter into a detail of their career, or the mishaps they had passed through; they must now endeavour to remedy them by a practical and efficient system of working both at home and abroad. It was their intention to elect new directors, and he was happy to say that their noble Chairman had consented to become one of the board. He should, therefore, propose that the old shares of 1s. each should be called in and cancelled within a period of three or six months, and new ones of the value of 5s. each should be issued in lieu of them either in Australia or America to come in.

After a slight discussion, Mr. Coxhead's resolution was unanimously carried.

Lord Charles Clinton and Mr. Francis Bennet were elected directors.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Passingham for his services in America, and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, which terminated the proceedings.

WINDING-UP OF MINING AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

CROOKHAVEN MINING COMPANY.—An order to wind-up the affairs of this company has just been issued by the Court of Chancery, on the petition of Mr. F. Smith, of Hastings, and Mr. G. Clement, of the same place. The company was established in 1851, to work mines at Alderman's Head, Cork. The company was to consist of 1000 shares of 10s., and the committee were to have power to increase the capital. Numerous applications were made for shares in the company, and 500 shares which remained after the issue or appropriation of 500 shares for the interest of the founders in the mine, assigned to the company, were allotted to the managing committee, and were paid-up in full by the persons who became the owners of the shares. New additional shares were also issued by the managing committee, on which 2000. or thereabouts, was paid. Petitioners were appointed members of the managing committee, and Mr. Smith signed the rules and regulations for 90 shares, and Mr. Clement for 75. The working of the mine was carried on, and the general business was conducted at Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; but the returns from the working were not sufficient to pay the outgoing expenses, and the company failed to produce any profit to the shareholders. The subscriptions on the shares had been entirely expended in working the mines. In Aug., 1854, a call of 1s. per share was made to pay off liabilities, including a large over-drawn account at the bankers'; but it was only partially responded to, and petitioners had since, to avoid legal proceedings, paid the bankers' debt of 26000.; and other debts, amounting together to 27771. There were other debts of 11. each; but this sum was represented in the petition as a 5000. loan, and the petitioners were not to participate in the difference. The capital was 40,000., in shares of 1s.; and the offices in Lawrence Pountney-lane, City. The account of working from Aug., 1853, to Dec., 1854, showed a receipt of 17816.; leaving, after outlay, only 191. at the bankers'. Only 1665 shares out of the 40,000 were taken, and there were several debts undischarged.

BASTENNE ASPHALTE, OR BITUMEN COMPANY.—A call of 70s. per share has been made to discharge liabilities.

NORTH TAMAR MINE.—A call of 8s. per share has been made to defray outstanding liabilities.

IRISH PRAT COMPANY.—A petition has been presented to have the affairs of this company wound-up.

IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—A rather remarkable case has just been decided by the Master in Chancery in Ireland, in the case of an appeal by the official manager in the winding-up of this company against the taxation of his charges by the Taxing Master of the Court. It appeared that, owing to the exertions of the official manager and his solicitor, 10,000. had been collected to discharge the liabilities of the company, by means of which the creditors had been paid 2½. in 1s., and a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share paid to the contributors. The Master, under the circumstances, reversed the disallowances of the Taxing Master, and directed payment out of the fund of the full costs of the official manager.

KNOCKATRELLAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The official manager, Mr. Guinness, is engaged in carrying out a compromise with the directors in the winding-up of this company. Lord Muskerry, Lord Kinsale, and General Chatterton, in discharge of their liabilities. One of the directors, Mr. F. Forde, proposes to pay 3000. into Court on discharge of his liability.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER DIRECT AND INDEPENDENT RAILWAY.—It is proposed to distribute a dividend of 6s. 3d. per share among scripholders.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—In this case a call of 30s. per share is required. A new legal question arises herein. It appears that certain of the directors retired in 1853 under the deed, taking a guarantee from the directors who remained in that they should be held harmless, the company buying the shares of the directors who retired. The official manager has placed these parties on the list, and the Master of the Rolls has decided to that effect upon appeal, on the ground that the company could not repudiate its own act and deed. The directors placed on the list under the indemnity have brought an action against their co-directors who succeeded them, and the Court has ordered a special case to be argued. The money employed in the purchase of these shares appears to have come out of the company's funds.

LONDON AND PENZANCE SERPENTINE COMPANY.—The liabilities of this company are estimated by Mr. Croydall, the official manager, to amount to nearly 12,000., and a call of 20s. per share is to be made to defray them. The company's establishment, a fine building near Penzance, and which cost 4000., together with the machinery, plant, and manufactures, are to be sold by auction.

NEW LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

GREAT CANADON SLADE MINING COMPANY.—To purchase and work these mines in Cornwall. Proposed capital 12,000., in 12,000 shares of 1s.; number of shares taken, 3300. Mr. Biddle, of West Town, near Bristol, takes 2750 shares, and Mr. J. Bennett, of South Petherin, 1375 shares. Offices, 39, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

WELSH POTASH LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Proposed capital 100,000., in 20,000 shares of 5s.; number of shares taken at date of registration, 12,400; amount paid on each share, 5s. per share on 12,376 shares, 6s. per share on 12 shares, and 3s. 6d. per share on 12 shares.

BON ACCORD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—To purchase from the South Australian Investment and North British Australasian Company (who are willing to sell the same for 24,000., and a royalty of 1-20th part of all the ore to be raised in the Bon Accord property, comprising 347 acres), and to work the same. Proposed capital 75,000., in 75,000 shares of 1s. each. Capital increaseable. Number of shares taken 3400. Mr. G. Hay Donaldson, of Australiana, takes 1500 shares; and Mr. Dickson, of Glasgow Common, 1000 shares. Offices, 24, Gresham-street.

CARDIFF FRIEDRICH COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—To work a patent for producing coal and coke, of Mr. Wood, of Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire. Number of shares taken 712. Office, Cardiff.

NORTH OF EUROPE GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—To furnish gas to towns in the North of Europe. Proposed capital, 50,000., in 10,000 shares of 5s. Shares taken, 400. Offices, 6, Abchurch-lane.

PLYMOUTH FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS COMPANY.—To work and carry on the business of the late Mr. Mare. Proposed capital, 20,000., in 2000 shares of 10s. Shares taken, 750. Office, Plymouth.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—To establish telegraphs in the West Indies, and North and South, and Central America. Proposed capital, 500,000., in 2500 shares of 20s. Shares taken 65. Solicitors, Messrs. Deborbo, Saxe-lane, City.

THE LANCASTER STEAM NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING COMPANY.—To run between Lancaster, Liverpool, and other northern ports. Proposed capital, 5000., in 500 shares of 10s. Shares taken, 400. Office, Mr. Holder, Lancaster.

JOINTED-SHIP COMPANY.—To purchase and work the patent of Mr. M'weny, of America. Capital, 10,000., in 1000 shares of 100s. Shares taken, 130. Office, Trinity-square, Southwark.

MINING NOTABILIA.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

ASHBURTON DISTRICT.—Ashburton was once a thriving mining district, but had for many years lost its buoyancy; yet at last a move is being made, and they are again emerging into active life. WHEAT EXMA appears to be turning out well. The KING and QUEEN OF DART, also WHEAT EXMA, are progressing favourably, and a rumour is in circulation that the far-famed OLD OWLACOMB (or Ashburton United, where many fortunes have been made) is to be re-worked under the superintendence of the mining economist, Mr. Nicholas Ennor. I only hope such is the case, as it is the general opinion in this neighbourhood it would stand second to but few in the district, if it properly worked. I trust the rumour is no idle one, as this locality only requires the energy of such a person as Mr. Nicholas Ennor to develop vast mineral wealth.

thousands have been expended. As soon as the engine is erected, this will be one of the leading mines of the district.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—In a ramble about the neighbourhood of this mine, I was informed that the lode in the 40 ft. level had fallen off in value. I learnt, however, that this level is comparatively shallow, which arises from the nature of the country in this part of the vein. It is fair to infer that a good ore lode will soon be met with in the 50 ft. level west, in driving under the mass of gossan and ore seen in the level above. Besides these there are very interesting points in this mine—the 60 ft. level east, and the shaft sinking below this level, both of which are of the most promising character for the production of large quantities of ore at a moderate period.

WIRAL MARGARET.—They have cut the Carn Moor lode in the 100 ft. level, which is of a very rich character. This is 20 ft. deeper than where it has been hitherto opened up, and has added thousands to the value of the mine.

WIRAL MARGERY.—The lode in the American shaft is worth 20l. per ton, and looking well. The 60 ft. level is also improved, ground softer and lode better; the 60 ft. level is also improved—ground softer, with two good branches of ore in it, which in about 5 ft. will join together. The 50 ft. level is improved, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 20 ft. level is not quite so rich for tin, but better for copper; I think this will lead to something good. Captains Tregonning and Renbow are fully up to the mark; and if Margery does not make a good mine I shall be disappointed.

WIRAL EDWARD.—The north lode has been intersected east of the boundary cross-course in the 64 ft. level, which presents the same favourable indications as when met with in the 54 ft. level above, and it is fair to presume that a good course of ore will be found; from this point to the boundary of Wheal Arthur, improvements are daily expected, in the 74 east, and 64 and 65 west, all of which levels are being driven through shoots of ore passed through in the levels above. The shaft on the south lode is sunk 68 ft. from the surface, from which point two levels will shortly be commenced, in a good course of yellow ore. This lode is considered by competent judges to be the main lode in this very promising mine. The monthly sampling, on the 31st ult., amounted to 203 tons of copper ore, which, with the improved standard, will realise a good profit. The operations, both underground and at surface, are being conducted in a minor-like manner, and the monthly samplings will, in all probability, be considerably augmented, during the present year, and the mine appear in the dividend list.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The engine was put to work on the 4th inst. under very favourable circumstances: 130 persons, consisting of shareholders, gentry of the district, miners, &c., dined together, to celebrate the event. The weather was most propitious, and both men and maidens enjoyed themselves very much on the occasion. The starting of this engine commences a new era in the above mine, which bids fair to become an important property.

LADY BERTHA.—This once favourite little mine seems for the moment to be almost forgotten. The operations, however, are being prosecuted vigorously, and when the shaft (which is now being sunk) is down to the required depth for a 30 ft. level no doubt regular samplings will follow. In the meantime, a good discovery of ore may take place in the 10 and 20 ft. levels east and west, which would considerably enhance the value of the property. With water-power for all the necessary appliances, and the shares quoted at 12s. 6d., the mine seems to offer very fair chances to parties disposed to risk their money in a fair adventure.

THE STRATHALBY MINING COMPANY held their first annual meeting last week, which was fully reported in our Journal. The proceedings were very interesting, from the fact that, after struggling through great difficulties, the adventure appears to have reached a more prosperous condition. As it is intended to continue the extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of deciding whether the present board is an efficient one, it may be desirable to call the attention of the general body of proprietors to the real state of the case, in order that they may not be misled, as it is believed they were at the meeting alluded to. A certain party of proprietors, holding about 11,000 shares, reside in Liverpool, and two gentlemen of that town are selected as directors, which was supposed to be sufficient to protect their interest in a company divided into 50,000 and 60,000 shares. But they think differently, and one of the latter issued a circular, without consulting his co-directors, calling for proxies. In consequence of the request coming from a member of the board, many proxies were forwarded by parties who never contemplated removing the present board of directors. Let the London shareholders, however, be assured that the object is not the displacing the present board, but the removal of the business of the company to Liverpool; and, after this warning, if the majority neglect to do their duty at the forthcoming meeting, they may rely that the alteration alluded to will take place. Mr. Henry, who represents 4000 shares, will strongly oppose such removal, and those shareholders who are of his opinion should immediately the special general meeting is announced entrust their proxies to some party on whom they can rely to carry out their wishes, and not allow a section, which in any company is objectionable, to overrule them.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.—The works at Frodham will, in about a month from the present time, be operating on 60 or 70 tons of ore per week, which will prove highly remunerative. Such confidence is entertained of the success of the undertaking, that the shareholders, who are not in a position to have taken place, must be satisfied to all concerned in the undertaking, as well as solving the question whether the quantity of gold extracted will repay the expense.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have reports from their agents in Portugal, dated Fátima, July 27.—**PALMIA MINE, BASTOS LODE:** The ground in Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 28, is of the same nature as it has been for the last fortnight. In the 28 cross-cut, driving north of Taylor's engine-shaft, we have cut the south part of the lode and got into it about 2 ft., which is composed of a very hard, solid spar, with the water running out of it, making it very troublesome for going through. The ground in the 18 cross-cut, driving south towards the mill lode, continues moderate. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of the south part is composed of soft quartz, pieces of lead, muddle, and copper ore, and the north part is of a hard spar. The end men are removed to take down the lode in River shaft, after which we shall divide and case it down to the 18, and draw the stuff from that level (18) with the whim instead of putting it to Taylor's. The lode in the slopes No. 1, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the back of the 18, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 2, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the back of the 18, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 3, east of Butler's winze, in the back of the 18, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 4, west of Butler's winze, in the back of the same level, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 5, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 6, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 7, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 8, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 9, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 10, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 11, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 12, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 13, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 14, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 15, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 16, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 17, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 18, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 19, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 20, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 21, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 22, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 23, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 24, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 25, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 26, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 27, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 28, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 29, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 30, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 31, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 32, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 33, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 34, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 35, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 36, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 37, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 38, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 39, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 40, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 41, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 42, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 43, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 44, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 45, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 46, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 47, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 48, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 49, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 50, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 51, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 52, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 53, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 54, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 55, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 56, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 57, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 58, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 59, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 60, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 61, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 62, in the bottom of the 8, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. 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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, Aug. 4: The eastern level has been driven east of the rise about 7 fms., and there is good ore standing to the south of the same; the slopes east of the rise are looking promising, and yielding good ore; the slopes south of the rise are worth 10 cwt. of ore; those west of the rise are worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The western level is looking well, and it is in a very promising lode, and is worth 12 cwt. of ore per fm. I intend to put two men to drive west of the eastern winze, about 10 fathoms from surface, where I expect they will find a good course of ore, because there is capital ore in the slopes below. We are going on as fast as we can with dressing the blende.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, Aug. 1: We are getting very forward with the engine, and hope to be able to try it this day week. We are a little behind with the smith's work, but every exertion shall be used to get it ready by the time mentioned.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, Aug. 3: No change has taken place in any of the bargains underground since my report of July 23, except in No. 1 slope; the men are now working on the richer part of the lode, which will yield about 3 tons of copper and 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. No. 2 slope, in the back of Moylan's end, is nearly carried in; the men will be ready to commence rising to surface to-morrow; the lode will yield 1 ton of lead ore, copper not sufficient to value. To-day we are changing the wind-boxes in the shaft, and shall commence dropping the bottom lift to-morrow. There is a little more ground to take away in the shaft, and the stuff broken to clear up; when this is done we shall then be in course for sinking. All the machinery is working well. I am putting up a small wooden bob and rods to work the feed-lift by.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, Aug. 6: The air-shaft has been sunk since our last report 6 ft. The lode still improves, and although we cannot boast of having a course of ore, we can boast of having a most splendid lode, full 6 ft. wide, beautiful gossan, peach, pryan, quartz, and interspersed with black ore throughout; we are daily expecting a change for the better. We have many visitors daily, and among whom there only seems to be one opinion, that we cannot be far away from a course of ore. This we quite agree in. The shaft is set at 9 ft. per fm., and every effort, as stated in last report, to get down as fast as possible is being used. The lode in the rise is as stated in last report; we, however, anticipate a change here for the better shortly; this also, is set at 9 ft. per fm. On Saturday last we set a shaft to be cleared up on a north lode, 20 fms. from main lode. The shaft was found to be 3 fms. 2 ft. 5 in. The stuff that came up from this shaft was much like the stuff from the shaft on the main lode. We set at 4 ft. 5 in. per fm., a month's stint to four men. We hope to send you still better news in our next.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, Aug. 6: The lode in the 115 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good saving work. Warne's stopes, in back of this level, will turn out 1 tons of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the 105 west is not looking quite so well; it is now 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. All the other ends and stopes are looking much the same as reported last week.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, Aug. 1: The lode in the 10 west produces stones of lead, and quite as much as can be expected at this shallow depth. It is quite evident we are driving over the back of good lead ground; driven last week 2 ft.: total driven, 22 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Aug. 1: In the 60 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore, blende, and lead-tributary lode. In the 2 feet wide, composed of good stones of ore, blende, and lead-tributary lode. In the 50 west the lode is large and unproductive. In the 30 east the lode is 15 in. wide, unproductive. In the 40 ditto, the lode is 1 foot wide, tributary ground. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 4 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fm. The 30 slope, west of Austin's, is yielding two tons of blende. In the 20, west of ditto, the lode yields 7 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende. In the 20 east the lode is small and poor. In the 20 rise, at Austin's, the lode yields 1 ton of blende and 5 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, tributary ground. In the 10, east of ditto, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore, 5 cwt. of lead, and 1 ton of blende per fm. In the 10 cross-cut, driving south, we have met with the lode, at present small, yielding some good stones of ore, and intend opening north lode, to prove to value. In the 10, west of Syrett's shaft, the lode is from 6 in. to 1 foot wide, containing pryan, lead, and rich stones of copper ore. In Fielding's shaft, sinking below the adit, the lode is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, containing stones of lead and spots of ore. Syrett's shaft sunk 5 fms. below the 10, in good ground. In Austin's shaft, sinking below the 30, the ground favourable. Other things throughout the mine are without change to notice.

BOG.—W. Barratt, Aug. 5: The winze is down 5 fms. We sent men through the Boat level on Saturday, and they could distinctly hear a voice through the ground; we, therefore, know it cannot be very far through, and expect to hold daily. We also intend to commence this week washing over the burrow at Hunting's pit; we find it very good for lead and a little lead ore, which we think will pay well for dressing. Our operations, on the whole, are favourable.

BOSCUENDE.—Wm. Vician, Wm. Allen, Aug. 3: In the bottom of the 75, west of Anna Maria's shaft, we have two stopes working: No. 1 stope working by six men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 17 l. 10s. per fm. No. 2 stope, west of No. 1 stope, is working by nine men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10 l. per fm.; as we extend this stope about 3 fms. further west we expect to meet with a fine course of tin, which is gone down in the bottom of the level. In the back of the 60, east of Matthews's shaft, we have one stope working by six men, at 4 l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8 l. per fm. Since our last report, of March 17, we have driven a cross-cut north, from the 60, east of Matthews's shaft, to intersect the bottom lode; we expect to have 35 fms. to drive before we shall intersect it, out of which we have driven 22 fms.; it is driving by six men, at 5 l. 10s. per fm., and we hope to accomplish it in about two months from this date. North Lode: The 46 is extended 31 fms. east and 32 fms. west from Lamerton's cross-cut, east of Dunn's shaft; we have three stopes working in the back of this level. No. 1 stope, east and west of Lamerton's cross-cut, is working by nine men, at 3 l. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15 l. per fm. No. 2 stope, west of No. 1 stope, is working by 12 men, at 6 l. per fm.; the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 40 l. per fm. No. 3 stope, east of Lamerton's cross-cut, is working by nine men, at 4 l. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12 l. per fm. We have suspended driving the 40 west, and put the men to cut out the lode in the side of the level; there is about 5 fms. in length to cut out, which will bring us in close to the present end, and then we shall be prepared to have another stope, which will be about 12 fms. in length; the lode in the present breast is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 l. per fm.; the price for cutting out the lode is 5 l. per running fm. We are also cutting out the lode east of Lamerton's cross-cut in the side of the 46, by six men, at 10 l. per solid fm.; we have cut into the lode 4 ft., and have not yet seen the north wall; it is worth 10 l. per solid fm. In the back of the 30, east of Dunn's shaft, we have one stope working by four men, at 4 l. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8 l. per fm. In the side of the 60, east of Dunn's shaft, there are six men cutting out the lode, at 6 l. per running fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 9 l. per fm. Should we intersect the north lode in the 60, and find it as productive as in the 46, we shall have a profitable and lasting mine. There is every reason to anticipate such to be the case, as we have about 45 fms. of good tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 46. Surface operations are progressing favourably.

BRYNAILL.—J. Roach, Aug. 6: The 10 fm. level, east of cross-cut, on the north part of Brynail's lode, is now driven about 4 fathoms, through a very promising lode; the forebreast is now 4 feet wide, which contains stones of ore, and a slight mixture throughout, together with carbonate and sulphate of barytes, carbonate of lime, and a small quantity of blende. The tributaries in the back of the 10 fathom level are still getting a little ore.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 1: The lode in the shaft is much the same as it has been for some time past. In about a fortnight from this time we hope to commence cutting pit in the 50, and prepare to fix the plunger-lift in that level; the materials necessary for that work we have had from Mr. Burgess's yard—very good, and at a reduced price. No time shall be lost in order to get the pitwork complete to the 40, before we commence opening on a large and promising lode.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, Aug. 3: The lode in the shaft is much the same as last reported, it is rather larger in the west end of the shaft than formerly.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Aug. 4: Nothing new to report this week.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Aug. 5: We have not yet intersected the lode in the 35 cross-cut north, but if we take as a guide the underlie of the lode, and assume it to be the same below as it shows itself in the shallow adit, then we think we can have but a very short distance to drive in the 35 before we reach it, but the ground continues very hard, making our progress exceedingly slow. We are still forcing on the end with six men as fast as possible. At boundary shaft, the men are still engaged in cutting pit, &c. No alteration worthy of notice in any other part.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Aug. 4: Nothing new to report this week.

CASTELL.—J. Lester, Aug. 3: The men working at this mine are now making a cutting to bring out the blende and stuff to crushing-mill.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—The operations on the lead and iron lodes are progressing satisfactorily. Ample capital has been subscribed to bring these mines into a profitable state, and there is every probability of their appearing in the dividend list during the coming year.

COLLACOMBE.—M. Nicholl, Aug. 5: The 72, east of Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven 3 ft., and the west side of cross-cut intersected, which will occupy some days to cut through. The 63, in the western shaft, has been driven 3 ft., and the lode is still of a highly promising character, being composed of quartz, capel, pryan, and rich copper ore. The other drivings are discontinued at present, and the men removed to take out wheel-pit, and make lead to take off water from the same, preparatory to putting up a powerful water-wheel for pumping purposes, &c. About 160 tons of good quality ore were sampled on Friday last.

COLLEGE MINES (Limited).—A. Braithwaite: I have just returned from the Glen Mine. The wheel was working pretty well. We may now calculate on the men going to work in the 10 fm. level.

CWM SEBON.—John Boudry, July 31: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the engine-shaft was set to sink under the 60 by six men, at 13 l. per fm.; the lode at the shaft is about 18 in. wide, yielding about 7 cwt. of ore per fm.; sunk last month, 5 ft.; total sunk, 3 fms. 4 ft. We have not been able to do anything at the shaft during the week, in consequence of the water being in, owing to the pumping-wheel being disarranged, and putting on the new rising. The shaftmen were engaged during the week in raising stone for the new crusher-house, and doing sundry jobs in the mine. The 60 to drive north of west by four men, at 8 l. 10s. per fm.; the lode in the end is about 2 ft. wide, worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; driven last month, 9 ft.: total driven, 3½ fms.; nothing has been doing in this end during the week, in consequence of the water being in, as before mentioned. No. 1 stope in back of the 60, east of engine-shaft, by six men, at 6 l. per fm.; the lode is worth 9 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 2 stope, in back of ditto, by four men, at 6 l. per fm.; the lode is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 3 stope, in back of ditto, by four men, at 6 l. per fm.; the lode is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 4 stope, in back of ditto, by four men, at 6 l. per fm.; the lode is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 5 stope, west of shaft, by two men, at 4 l. 4s. per fm.; the lode yields 9 cwt. of ore per fm. The 30 cross-cut, by two men, at 4 l. 4s. per fm.; driven last month, 14 ft. 7 in.; I expect to cut the lode in this cross-cut in about 4 fms. driving. A tribute pit in bottom of the 50, west of shaft, by two men, at 11 l. per ton. A pit in bottom of the 40, east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 11 l. per ton. A pit in back of the 30, over the cross-cut, by four men, at 11 l. per ton, the tributaries to pay all cost. I have fixed pulleys and stands complete at the western shaft, and have commenced hauling up stuff from the 8. The water will be in for this evening; the men will at once commence sinking, when every exertion will be used to get the shaft down as soon as possible. Dressing operations continue to go on well.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, July 4: The driving in Francis's levels is still unproductive, and the two stopes have stopped working, being unprofitable for tutwork but.

gains; they have been offered on tribute but refused.—Level Coed: The stope in this level is set on tribute to four men, at 11 l. per ton; in the upper level there is a good lode, set to five men, at 11 l. per ton; and another pit, in the back of the adit of the old mine, set to two men, at 10 l. per ton.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Aug. 4: The lode in Bastard's end is very promising, and looking out more water. In the back of this level we have about 6 ft. to reach the midway level, after which we shall take down the lode standing, which was when last taken worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the slope west of rise is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the midway level the end is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back is worth 12 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the shaft sinking below the middle level is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stope east of shaft is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We sampled on Friday last, 184 tons of ore.

DEVON BULLER.—W. Neill, Aug. 6: The lode in the 41 end west is 3 feet wide, of the most promising character, composed of spar, white iron, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 32, west end, is improving, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level is of much the same character as the end, but not producing quite so much ore. The lode in the 30 end west is upwards of 2 feet wide, yielding some good stones of ore. Our crusher is working to-day, and answers exceedingly well.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, Aug. 1: The shaft has been sunk during the last week 2½ ft., making the total sunk 4 fms. 2 ft. I am glad to say there is a slight improvement in the lode, which is the whole width of the shaft, and more to all appearances; the last day or two we have had good stones of white and blue lead, and the appearance of the lode is very encouraging. The adit has been driven west since my last 4½ ft., and the total now driven is 55 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; there is no change to notice here.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Aug. 3: In the adit level we have driven behind the shaft, on a north part of the lode, for some distance; it is a good string of ore, of considerable width; we have also cross-cut to the same level from the 31m. level, below, and find it here much improved, bearing both good lead and copper. We have now put the men to rise from the south to the adit level, and when the communication is made, we shall place the men to stop this ground, from which we shall obtain a good deal of ore, and prove more fully this northern run of ground; the ore it contains is of very good quality. The stope 40 fathoms east of the engine-shaft has turned out well, and given us some very solid ore; it is only about 5 fms. in length in the adit, but we hope may prove very valuable when we reach it from the deeper levels, it also leads off to the north as the branches near the shaft. The shaft in copper ground is now fitted with timbering, rods, and pumps, and we have recommenced sinking; the men will be this week down 7 fms.; there is still a fine lode in copper ground of copper and soft spar; we shall have a very valuable stope from this shaft above the 10, when we have sunk so far, and driven out from the cross-cuts Nos. 1 and 2. In the 10 we continue driving east and west on the north lode; the west is looking exceedingly well, with fine stones of lead and copper, and there is also a good supply of mineral in the lode going east to the engine-shaft; the ground we have now opened will afford a good stope, upon which we shall soon commence. In the 20 we have put four men to cross-cut to the north lode, to see what the ground is at that depth; but the principal working for the present will be above the 10, where we have now a great deal of ore ground laid open. In ten days 30 tons of ore will be ready for shipment; we have been delayed much by want of water, but have now a good supply. The improvements on the floors are nearly completed, and the pool is progressing rapidly.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Giverville, Aug. 4: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 10 is 5 ft. wide, saving work for tin. Other parts are without alteration.

EAST POWELL.—J. Dale, Aug. 3: The cross-cut is now extended about 15 fms. 3 feet from the engine-shaft; the ground is becoming easier for driving, and the end is letting out pretty much water; we cannot say when we shall cut the lode. According to its underlie near the surface and in the adit we ought to have cut it before this. Our not having cut it is a favourable indication, as the underlie must be less in depth than at surface and adit. The branch is still 1 ft. wide, containing spots of ore.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, T. Uren, Aug. 3: Wheel Smith adit is driving south by two men, at 6 l. per fm.; in this end we have cut a branch of spar and capel. We have taken the men for the present out of the east adit, and also out of Wheel Smith adit, and have put them to draw out the water and clear up a shaft and some old workings on the middle lode. We have cleared it up for 10 fms. in depth, but as yet we find no bottom. As far as we have cleared up we find the old workers have taken away nearly all the lode; from this we judge they have had much tin, and also hope to find tin at the bottom. From the reports given by old men of the neighbourhood, in about a week we hope to reach the bottom. We have twelve men here working day and night, with all speed.

EAST WHEEL PALMOUTH.—W. Burrows, Aug. 5: The lode in the 20 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, is producing good work for lead and jack ore; this level, driving west on a branch, is also producing good work for lead and jack. The stope in the back of the 10 level, north of the engine-shaft, is also producing good work for lead and jack. The 10 fm. level north is suspended; the eastern lode in this level has been intersected about 6 fms. behind the end north, and is not worth anything to report on. This lode in the 20 produced some good work, and in calculation, from its appearance there, to have a great improvement in the 30 fm. level. The jack lode, west of the cross-cut, in the 10 fm. level, is worth about 2 tons of jack per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 10 are worth about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and we hope to reach the 30 fm. level in about two months from this time. We shipped last week 7 tons of jack ore, and we are progressing very well towards our next sampling of lead ore.

EXMOUTH.—J. Hampton, W. Skewis, N. Faulk, Aug. 4: We are getting on very well with clearing the 30 and the 40, and shall soon be in a position to drive away some of the ore left at the time when the water came in. The shaft will be cleared to the bottom by the end of this week, by which time we shall commence to clear the 60 cross-cut. We have discovered a very good lode in the 10 north. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine. We shall sample 135 tons of lead on Wednesday.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, Aug. 4: The 84 cross-cut is driven about 2 fms. from the pit, and appears to be through the east lode, which at this point is much disordered, being entirely split into branches, which are chiefly composed of barytes, intermixed with good stones of lead. In the 72, over this point, the lode is split in a similar manner, but formed a regular lode each way a short distance from the shaft, and a little more north will unite with the back of this level, &c. I have set the cross-cut to drive by eight men, at 3 l. 12s. per fm., provided they drive 12 fms., or cut the lode within four weeks, if not, they are only to have 3 l. 5s. per fm. The shaftmen have commenced sinking for fork, at 12 l. per fm. The 72, on the south-east lode, has improved during the past week, the end is worth from 8 to 9 cwt. of lead per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to notice. We shall sample to-morrow (Wednesday) 45 tons of lead.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Aug. 5: The shaftmen have completed the carrying and dividing the shaft footway, &c., and are now engaged cutting ground for tram-road, which will occupy about a week; after which they will immediately resume the driving of the 50 fm. level west, with all speed. There is no alteration in any part of the mine since my last report. All our works are progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT NOLDY CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Aug. 5: The lode in the bottom end does not yield much ore to value at present; it is, however, producing more mundle than of late time past; it is also evidently undergoing a change, which we hope will prove for the better. There is nothing fresh of importance to report from the engine-shaft.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Aug. 5: The ground from the back of the 40, and as high as the bottom of the 30, east of Rowe's winze, was set on Saturday last to ten men, at 6s. 8d. in 1 l. We sampled on Friday last, at Calstock Quay, about 170 tons; some of the ore is of much better quality than the last sold. The ground in Kelly Hole shaft is still favourable for sinking, and, although 15 fathoms deep, we have no water. We cut into the lode yesterday at the deepest point, and have broken some beautiful stones of black ore, and some rich crystals and copper, and although it would not be profitable to cut through at this point, it is my impression we are sinking by the side of a good paying lode, if not a course of ore.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 5: Saturday last was our setting-day. The 80, east of the 30, was set to three men, at 3 l. 5s. per fm.; set to three men and three boys, 2 fms., at 3 l. 5s. per fm. In the 80, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; set to four men, 2 fms., at 4 l. per fm. In the 80, west of Neill's shaft, we have intersected the cross-cut; set to three men and three boys, 2 fms., at 3 l. per fm. In the 70 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little ore; set to three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 3 l. 10s. per fm. Also, a cross-cut to drive north of this level by three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 3 l. 10s. per fm. In the 60, on the south part, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm.; set to two men and two boys, 3 fms., at 2 l. 15s. per fm.; set to three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 3 l. 10s. per fm. In the 40, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore; set to two men and two boys, 5 fms., at 3 l. per fm. In the 30 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm.; set to two men and two boys, 6 fms., at 2 l. per fm. Set the new engine-shaft to sink by nine men, the month, at 6 l. per fm.; this shaft we have sunk 19 fms. during the last seven weeks.

GREAT WELSH.—John Kernick, Aug. 1: The lode in the 20 south is 5 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead per fm.; there are about 2 fms. to extend to the junction of the old miner's lode; this end is set to six men, at 4 l. 10s. per fm. The 10 west, on the old miner's lode, is unproductive, and is set to two men, at 5s. per fm.; there are about 10 cwt. of ore seen in the bottom of the adit. The 10 east, on the old miner's lode, produces 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; set to two men, at 5s. per fm. The winze in the bottom of the adit, on the old miner's lode, produces 10 cwt. of lead per fm.; set to two men, at 3 l. per fm. The communication from the 10 to the 20, to secure and cut through the lode west, a bargain, for 6 l. 10s. On the whole, this mine is much improved as to prospect of success.

GREAT WHEEL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bagelhole, Aug. 1: The south part of the lode in the 170 fm. level, west of Copper-house shaft, is still improving, now 3½ ft. wide, worth 16 l. per fm. The rise in back of this level is communicated with the 160, on the north part of the lode; the men are engaged in stripping down the south part, which is worth 45 l. per fm.; this lode is standing south of the 170, present end, from which we purpose cross-cutting to see it, and from the dip of the ore we have every reason to expect the lode equal in value to that of the rise 5½ fms. behind. The south of the lode in the 160 end east is 18 in. wide, worth 15 l. per fm. The skips in Copper-house shaft are working exceedingly well, and will soon enable us to clear the whole of the levels.

GREAT WHEEL BADDEN.—J. Jenkin, Aug. 4: The lode in the 66, both east and west of the sink, is producing a little lead ore. The 61 end is still in kilas; the ground is rather harder for driving; lode 18 in. wide, containing spar, mundle, and lead. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 51 is about 18 in. wide, much the same; at this point we have been able to do scarcely anything for the past week, on account of the foul air. We intend sampling two parcels of silver-lead ore on Saturday.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY.—J. B. Pascoe, Aug. 1: We hope to finish cutting down Harvey's engine-shaft from the 50 to the 70 fm. level by Saturday next, after which we shall cut ground for barren and clarn at the water level, 8½ the plunger, and drop the pitwork another 12 fms. The 60 pit in the 50 will also be completed in a few days. We can now draw from the 70 fm. level. At Offord's, the shaftmen are coming water for the past week has been about 5½ strokes per minute for Harvey's engine; the one-half of it lifted to the surface has not been sufficient for cleaning ore in the past week. We are now prepared for using the condensing water from the three engines, and will be a month before the mine is drained to the bottom. We are all engaged dressing ore, and shall have about 300 tons if we can clean it. All other work is going on well. We shall be ready for calculating tin by the end of next week. I have much pleasure in stating that our prospects are brightening as we go down. In the past week we have discovered a long run of ore ground in the back of the 70, west of Penzance's shaft.

GREAT WHEEL YOR.—M. W. Martyn, Aug. 1: The pumping and winding engines are working well. The steam shafts have required some repairs. Grease's shaftmen have been cutting ground, fixing barren, removing a large quantity of old

timber and stuff lying in the shaft, and sent away the drop lift 6 ft.; this would have been greater but for the lift coming in contact with an unknown collar, which will be removed as soon as possible, in order to reach the 236 in the least possible time. Trellawny's shaftmen have been fixing strong timber in the shaft and pit in the 304, securing it and the back of the whim pit. The water is drained to the 327 in Grease's shaft. The 115 cross-cut north, on Woolf's counter, towards Trellawny's lode, is making favourable progress.—Boulder Shaft: The men belonging here continue to cut ground and fix timber, to support the shaft below the 294. No change to mention in the value of the lode in the 154, west of Neale's cross-cut, or the stope in the bottom of this level, neither in the 154, east of Polglase's cross-cut. The men in the winze under the 194 will commence to sink in a few days, having nearly completed the removal of the stuff. The 17, east of Goldworthy's, is progressing in favourable ground for the lode to produce tin.—Treman's Lode: The men belonging to Sand Bank shaft are at present engaged enlarging the shaft below the surface, and below the adit level, to make it of sufficient size for working two skips.—Wheal Metal: The men cutting the whim-pit in the 10 fm. level are making favourable progress, and as early as possible we shall commence to sink the shaft. The value of the lode in the different levels and stopes on Metal lode is the same as last reported. We are making favourable progress in the cross-cut south of Irey's shaft, in the 50, which is near the lode; and the cross-cut north in the 70, on lead branch, towards Vandyt's lode. John's shaft is complete its full size, as deep as the 60 fm. level. The value of the ends and stopes on this lode is equal to what they were when last reported. The tributaries throughout these mines have commenced to work the pitches with vigour. I am glad to inform you that Captain T. Martyn and agents have just come up from underground, on the main lode. At Grease's shaft, about the same depth as the 226, at Trellawny's, we have to-day found a cross-cut driven south 11½ fms. a level, and the lode; a level driven west on the 9 ft. lode is 3 ft. wide, and as far as it can yet be seen is a good lode of tin. This is an important point, and the more so being directly over the tin ground so highly spoken of as having been left in the 236; in all probability, we shall be able in two months from this time to put men to work on it. During the two months, the stuff now lying at the collar, at the bottom of the drop lift, will be wheeled into the said level, the collar taken up, and the lift dropped to the 236; the shaft east down and the whim kibble brought down to take off the stuff, to enable us to work on the newly discovered tin ground.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Aug. 3: At the engine-shaft we have been sinking by the side of the lode this last week, which looks well on the south wall. In the 50, driving north on the cross-course, there is no change in the ground to notice since last report. In the 40 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore in floors, and has every appearance of further improvement. Our tribute pitheaters are yielding good work for copper. We sampled on Friday, computed, 25 tons of fair quality ore.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. B. Lightoller, Aug. 6: We have communicated Wepp's shaft with the rise over the 50 fathom level, on Norbury's vein, and are now engaged clearing out the stuff left in the rise and over the level. This will be accomplished in a few days, when we shall commence making trials on the vein, which is looking well, but small, filled with rich ore, and will be profitably worked, at once increasing our returns. At Batters's engine-shaft, we have bored a hole through to the rise over the 50 fm. level, which takes away the water, and enables us to make much greater progress. The shaft will be made good to the 50 fm. level in about six weeks from this time, and be sunk below the level directly after, for the long piece of ore ground left in the bottom of the level. These mines now will soon be in a condition to show what the erection of machinery, and the sinking of two deep and expensive shafts, requiring capital, have been done for.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west the lode continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8 l. per ton. In the 145, south on the lead lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of a beautiful floor, and good spots of silver-lead ore, a very promising lode. The lode in the 145, on new south branch, is improved in size, and is producing some good saving work. In the winze in the bottom of 145, east of diagonal, the lode will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. worth 9 l. per ton. The stope in the bottom of this level is set on tribute at 35. 6d. in 1 l. In the 145, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing about 1½ ton of rich copper ore per fm. The lode is not so rich as the cross-course, in the 145 west on flapjack, but from the appearance of the ground the lode is expected to be near. The sampling on the 31st July was 138 tons.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, Aug. 5: Nothing particular to notice since my last. The lode is very promising to become a good one, and the stratum congenial.

KELLY BRAY.—M. Edwards, Aug. 4: The lode in the 100 fm. level east still continues 1 ft. wide, interspersed with small spots of copper ore; more water also issues from it than for several fathoms past; this we regard as a favourable indication. The cross-cut south at this level has now been extended 5 fms. without meeting anything of consequence; the ground in the end being hard and uncongenial, we have considered it prudent to stop it, and are perfectly satisfied that the lode now driven on in the 100 is the right one, and that no part or branch has gone off from it has now, we think, been fully proved, as the cross-cut on the north side of the level is about 12 ft. wide, and that on the south 5 fms. The lode in the 90 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, and still yields 1 ton of ore per fm. Our attention having recently been directed to the shallower level, where a large amount of ground remains unproved, we cleared out the 25 fm. level west, and let the pitches there six weeks since; the lode is greatly improved, and appears to be holding down into unexplored ground; we have, therefore, set the 35, or next level under it; the ground is very congenial for ore, and easy for driving, having set 3 fms. at 3 l. per fm.; we hope to meet with something good here in a few fms. driving. The different works in the eastern part of the mine continue to progress satisfactorily.

KESWICK.—Jas. Postlethwaite, Aug. 1: In the 50 north we have a strong, healthy looking lode, worth 14 cwt. of ore per fathom; the stope in this level will produce 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 40 north the ground is a little easier, and the lode of a more promising appearance. The stope in this level is as follows:—No. 1, worth 5 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; No. 3, 10 cwt.; and No. 4, 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The stope in the 40 south will produce 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 30 north we have the following stopes:—No. 1, worth 15 cwt.; No. 2, 12 cwt.; No. 3, 10 cwt.; No. 4, 10 cwt.; and No. 5, 6 cwt. of ore per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Aug. 6: We are pushing on the sinking of Moyle's shaft as fast as possible, and commenced to cut a pit for the winze in the bottom of the 20, west of Moyle's shaft. Nothing else new to report on.

LLANDUDNO.—The cross-cut west in the bottom of the mine is extended 10 yards, and there is every appearance of its soon getting through the horse of dead ground between the shaft and the course of strings, on which our hopes are chiefly set. In the few days past the ground in it has changed from the dark grey solid rock to a highly crystalline lime-spar, with cavities, and an abundance of crystals of copper pyrites in them. The cross-cut east, in the same level, is driven 5 yards, the ground in which is also promising, having a good bed in it, and occasionally spots of ore. I think if we meet with strong strings in this unexplored ground, there is almost a certainty of having ore there. The shaft, which is now 5 yards below the

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Aug. 3: North Lode: The lode in the 74 is 3½ ft. wide, composed of casol, spar, pascb, mandie, and spots of ore; driving

six men, at 84, per fms. stent. In the 64 east we have driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. south on the course of the cross-course, but have not yet cut the lode; price per fathom for driving 90s., stent to cut the lode. The lode in the 64 west is 3 ft. wide, carrying a little copper ore of good quality; driving by six men, at 71, per fms. 3 fathoms stent. In the 54 west the branch, or part of the lode referred to in my last report, is not so good at present, the south part of the lode is not taken down; driving by six men, at 81, per fms. stent. The lode in the slope in the back of the 54 west is yielding about 2 tons of ore per fms.; stopping by six men, at 31, 10s. per fms., month stent. The lode in the slope in the back of the 64 east is yielding about 3 tons of ore per fms.; stopping by six men, at 35s. per fms., month stent. The lode in the 41 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and promising further improvement; driving by four men, at 51, per fms. 3 fms. stent. There is nothing new to report in the tribute department; the pitches are still looking very well. South Lode: The engine-shaft is down to the depth required for a cross-cut to the north lode; we shall sink 6 ft. for a fork, and then strip down the lode; the ground is favourable for copper ore. The lode in the 30 west is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, munda, and yielding a little ore; driving by two men, at 54, per fms. We weighed off at Calstock Quay, July 31, June ore, 164 tons 12 cwt., and sampled 203 tons, computed for July.

M. H. East, Aug. 5: We have cut the lode in the 64, east of cross-course, but cannot state its size or value at present, from the appearances it will be found a valuable lode. The lode in the 20 west (south lode) is yielding more ore than it has hitherto, and looking very promising.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldworthy, Aug. 6: Since my last report, I am sorry to say that, in consequence of the main pit of the bob breaking, the water has risen to the back of the 34, and prevented us driving that level during the present week. The mine from the 32 is looking just the same, and the 22 and has spots of ore in the floor-spar, which is still widening. The pitches are looking well, and will yield their full average quantity of ore this month. We are engaged to-day sampling and weighing off last month's ore at the mine floors.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 1: We shall resume the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 54 next week. The lode in the 54, east of the shaft, is 18 in. wide, of gossan, quartz, a little chlorite, &c., and which is showing a promising appearance. The lode in the western end, same level, is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, of munda, black and grey ore, embedded in gossan and spar, and which in my opinion is improving as we open it; it is, in fact, a very kindly lode indeed. We have placed four men here until the mine is holed, after which we calculate to put six men in it, and four in the eastern end. We have set the winze to hoist by six men, and which I hope they will do in three weeks.

W. H. East, Aug. 5: In commencing to sink the engine-shaft below the 54 to-day, I broke some excellent stones of black and grey ore from the south lode, which is nearly 18 in. wide, and which is improving as we open on it. I am thinking, if possible, to sink 3 feet or more before taking it down again, because the ore is principally black, when we shall be able to secure it better. No time shall be lost in hurrying on the shaft and ends with all speed; if any other improvements take place I will immediately write you.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—W. Thomas, Aug. 1: Engine-Shaft: Our shaftmen have been engaged during the last fortnight in taking down the north part of the lode; this part of the lode is 10 in. wide, containing good stones of tin, but this part being so far distant from the south part, we shall now cut through the south part, and then drive east and west, when we have every prospect of opening a quantity of good tribute ground; as far as we can see the south part of the lode is worth 20s. per fms., and the north part is worth 5s. per fms. In the 72, driving east, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 30s. per fms. In the middle level, driving east of Sunny Corner shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fms.; in the 72, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fms.; this end is driving on tribute. Holgate's Shaft: In the 75, driving west, we have not as yet cut the south part of the lode, but the cross-course is letting out a quantity of water; this shows we are near the lode. In the 65, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fms.; this end is driving on tribute. In the 54, driving west, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 12s. per fms.; this level in driving west will open a quantity of tribute ground. Our tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL MARY ANN (near Liskeard).—F. Clymo, jun., H. Dodge, R. Knapp, Aug. 5: Follard's shaft is sunk 84 fms. under the 140 fm. level. The lode in the 140 fm. level is discovered by a side both north and south, but is producing some lead and can, and we hope for an improvement here shortly. The lode in the 130 fm. level north is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per fms.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 15s. per fms. In the 120 fm. level north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 11s. per fms.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9s. per fms. In the 110 fm. level north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fms.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15s. per fms. In the 100 fm. level north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fms.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 14s. per fms. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 85 fm. level. The stones and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, July 31, a parcel of lead ore, computed 90 tons, to Thomas Somers, at 27s. 11s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL TALLACK.—J. Smith, Aug. 5: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 10 fm. level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and at present has every appearance of an improvement soon. Our shaftmen are engaged fixing a lift in the 10 fm. level, which I hope to complete by Saturday. The lode in the 10, west of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, and occasionally stones of rich copper ore. The lode in the 10 east is 15 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value.

WHEAL TEHDY.—D. Lanksbury, Aug. 4: In the 30, driving west, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 80 and 70 fms. driving west, the lode at present is small. In the 50 fms. driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 14s. per fms. In the 50, driving west from diagonal shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 14s. per fms. In the 40, driving east from the western shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the 60, driving east from the engine-shaft, on the counter, the lode is small. In the 50, driving east on the tin lode, the lode continues large, and producing good stones of tin. The produce of ore sampled on Wednesday last is about 12½ per cent.

WHEAL THOMAS.—T. Hooper, Aug. 5: The lode has improved in the bottom end since my last report, and the ground easier. We have not yet got the south lode at the new shaft, but are daily expecting to cut it; the country is of a very congenial nature for lead. The new shaft is down nearly 10 fms. from surface, and but little water yet, so that all our operations on this are attended with no other expense than the excavation of the ground. In other parts of the mine nothing new to notice.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—Z. Carkeek, Aug. 5: Field's Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 42 fm. level 11½ fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of copper ore of good quality. In the 42 east the lode is 3 ft. wide; the north part of the lode yields 4½ tons of copper ore per fms. In the 42 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of soft spar and stones of copper ore. In the 42 south, towards south lode, the ground is a little more favourable for driving. In the 15 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding about 2½ cwt. of black iron per fms. Nicholls's shaft is sunk below the surface 21 fms. The tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity of tinstuff. We expect to have about 3 tons of tin for sale next week.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, Aug. 6: Smith's shaftmen are now engaged in cutting ground for bearns and cistern in the 142. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 feet wide and worth 12s. per fms.; in the same level south the men are still driving west to intersect the lode south of the shaft. In the 120, north of Chippindale's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 14s. per fms. In the 108 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 13s. per fms. In the 98 north the lode at present is small and poor. South Mine: The lode in the 142, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fms.; the lode in the north end, in this level, is much the same as last reported. In the 130 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per fms. The stones and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on July 31 a parcel of crop lead ore, computed 80 tons, for sale on Aug. 8.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Aug. 1: Yesterday we held our monthly setting: The cross-cut to drive south from Alison's, in the 30, by eight men, 2½ tons, or the month, at 100s. per fms. The 40 drive east of Watson's Park lode, by five men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 70s. per fms. The 40 to drive west of Watson's, on Park lode, by four men, 3 fms. or the month, at 50s. per fms. The cross-cut to drive south in the 40 by four men, to cut Gilbert's branch, 2 fms. or the month, at 100s. per fms. Stopping in the bottom of the 30, east of Watson's, on Park lode, by nine men, the month, at 50s. per fms. The 40 to drive east and west on Richards's lode by four men, 3 fms. or the month, at 60s. per fms. The 30 to drive east, on Richards's lode, by two men, 3 fms. or the month, at 60s. per fms. The tribute department same as last month.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Aug. 4: There is no alteration since last report.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Aug. 5: In the 80 fm. level west, on the main lode, we find occasional stones of copper ore. In the 65 fm. level east we are about to cut through the lode; there is a great deal of water issuing from this lode. In the 50 east the lode is about 6 ft. wide, of a kindly character, producing stones of copper ore. In the 50 west, on the north lode, we have nothing new.

EAST FRONGOCH.—T. Pascoe, Aug. 5: During the past month the engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. 9 in.; we have also cut ground for bearns and cistern; the men are at present doing the same. I hope to get everything complete, and resume sinking by Monday next.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter*, No. 125, for June:—

| PUMPING ENGINES. | |
|---|-------------------|
| Number reported | 22 |
| Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs. | 15.8 |
| Average number of strokes per minute | 4.5 |
| Gallons of water drawn per minute | 2616 |
| Average duty of 10 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by | 61.4 |
| the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal | |
| Actual horse-power employed per minute | 704.7 |
| Average consumption of coal per horse-power per hour, in lbs. | 3.7 |
| ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS. | |
| Number reported | 17 |
| Number of kibbles drawn | 23,314 |
| Average depth of drawing, in fms. | 160.0 |
| Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth | 60.4 |
| by consuming 1 cwt. of coal | |
| Average duty of 8 engines, as above | 19.0 |
| STAMPS. | |
| Number reported | 5 |
| Average number of strokes per minute | 49.3 |
| Average duty, as above | 14.4 |
| Actual horse-power employed per minute | 14.4 |
| PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY. | |
| Par Consols, 50 in. single | Million lbs. 86.4 |
| Fowey Consols, 50 in. single | " 85.4 |
| Pembroke and East Cinnis, 50 in. single | " 72.7 |
| Pembroke and East Cinnis, 70 in. single | " 62.4 |
| West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single | " 60.7 |
| WIND ENGINES. | |
| Fowey Consols, 22 in. double | Million lbs. 23.0 |
| Par Consols, 24 in. single | " 24.0 |
| Fowey Consols, 22 in. double | " 21.0 |
| South Caredon, 30 and 16 in. Sime's combined | " 14.1 |
| STAMPING MACHINES. | |
| South Caredon, 26 in. single | Million lbs. 49.3 |

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, August 7, 1887.

| COPPER. | | FOREIGN STEEL. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Copper wire | p. lb. 0 1 3 | Swedish, in kegs | 21 10 0-22 0 0 |
| ditto tubes | " 0 1 3 1/4-1 4 | " to arrive | 21 10 0-21 15 0 |
| Sheeting and bolts | " 0 1 1 | Do, in faggots | 22 10 0-23 0 0 |
| Bottoms | " 0 1 1 1/2 | English, Spring | 18 0 0-23 0 0 |
| Old (Exchange) | " 0 0 1 1/2 | QUICKSILVER | p. lb. 0 2 4 (nom.) |
| Best selected | " 1 0 0 | Foreign | 30 10 0-30 15 0 |
| Tin | " 1 17 0 | To arrive | 30 15 0 |
| South American | " 1 17 0 | SPALTER. | Per Ton. |
| IRON. | | SING. | |
| Bars, Welsh, in London | 8 7 6-8 10 0 | In sheets | 36 10 0 |
| Do, to arrive | 8 0 0 | TIN. | |
| Nail rods | 9 0 0-10 0 0 | English, blocks | 140 0 0 |
| Do, Stafford | 9 0 0-10 0 0 | Do, Bars (in barrels) | 141 0 0 |
| Do, ditto | 9 10 0-9 12 6 | Do, Refined | 144 0 0 |
| Hoops | 10 10 0-11 0 0 | Banca | 145 0 0-146 0 0 |
| Sheets, single | 11 0 0-11 10 0 | Straits | 143 0 0-144 0 0 |
| Fig. No. 1, in Wales | 4 10 0-5 0 0 | TIN-PLATE. | |
| Refined metal, ditto | 5 10 0-5 15 0 | IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. | 1 19 6-2 0 0 |
| Bars, common, ditto | 7 0 0-7 5 0 | IX Ditto 1st quality | " 2 5 6-2 6 0 |
| Do, railway, ditto | 7 2 6-7 5 0 | IC Ditto 2d quality | " 1 15 6-1 18 6 |
| Do, S.W. in London | 14 10 0-16 10 0 | IX Ditto 2d quality | " 4 0 2-4 0 0 |
| In stock to arrive | 15 0 0-16 0 0 | IC Coke | " 1 14 6-1 15 0 |
| Fig. No. 1, in Clyde | 3 15 0-3 14 0 | IX Ditto | " 2 0 0-2 1 0 |
| Ditto, in Tyne and Tees | 3 11 0-3 15 0 | Canada plates | p. ton 16 0 0-16 10 0 |
| Ditto, forge | 3 10 0 | In London; 20s. less at the works. | |
| Staffordshire Forge Pig | 4 15 0-5 0 0 | Yellow Metal Sheathing | p. lb. 11 1/4 d |
| Welsh Forge Pig | 3 15 0-4 0 0 | Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. | p. cwt. 2 2 0 |
| LEAD. | | Stirling's Non-lamina- | |
| English Pig | 23 15 0-24 10 0 | ting, or Hardened | " 9 0 0-9 2 0 |
| Ditto sheet | 25 0 0 | Surface Rails, p. ton | |
| Ditto rod | 26 0 0-26 5 0 | Stirling's Patent | Glasg. — 5 5 0 |
| Ditto white | 27 0 0-27 10 0 | Toughened Pigs | Do, Wales 4 0 0-5 0 0 |
| Ditto patent shot | 27 0 0-27 10 0 | Indian Charcoal Pigs | " — 7 10 0 |
| Spanish, in bond | 23 10 0-23 15 0 | In London | |
| American | none. | * At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. | |

REMARKS.—Our market for some metals continues to increase in firmness, while other kinds remain steady, with little or no deviation from previous reports.

COPPER.—An improved demand has arisen for this article, and several orders have been put in hand for rolling and smelting quantities, as well as for manufactured descriptions; prices have been stiffening throughout the week, and but little can now be purchased under fixed rates. The standard has advanced, and any further rise of importance would probably effect an alteration in smelters' quotations.

IRON.—A better enquiry for rails has terminated in makers requiring rather higher prices; the business positively closed is not of an extensive character, but as makers consider in the present state of things that 77. per ton at the works is scarcely a remunerative figure, any improvement in the demand, however slight, is looked upon as sufficient excuse to establish increased rates. We quote 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton advance on last week's prices. English bars continue in moderate request. Staffordshire bars, hoops, and sheets, remain as previously described. Scotch pigs have somewhat receded; sellers quoting on 'Change to-day 71s. 6d. to 72s. (nominal) 70s., No. 3, Calder.

LEAD is slightly easier; smelters, however, do not at present quote less than 23s. 15s. for English pig; 25s. to 25s. 5s., sheet and pipe.

SPALTER.—A parcel changed hands at 307. 15s. at Grimsby; holders here, for the most part, quote 307. 15s., although, perhaps, a buyer might meet with one or two outside parcels at 5s. per ton less; at the same time, if a large quantity were wanted, doubtless 5s. to 10s. per ton extra would have to be paid. Zinc has risen 30s. per ton.

TIN.—English is steady, without alteration in prices. Banca has been sold at 146s.; Straits, 142s.; since which the former quality for cash is lower, say, 20s. per ton. Straits, on the other hand, has risen from 20s. to 40s. per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—Sellers now demand 34s. 6d. to 35s., IC coke. Charcoal, 35s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—2s. 4d. per lb. for arrival.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 6.—A steady tone has characterised our metal market during the past week, and the prospects of the trade generally are such as to encourage the idea that prices will be well maintained. The improved enquiry for Welsh iron continues, and makers are fairly employed, both in bars and rails, and are not so desirous to sell as they were some time ago. The Staffordshire makers experience a tolerably active demand, and rather incline to advance prices than otherwise. The price of Scotch Pig-iron has fluctuated during the week to the extent of 1s. per ton, having experienced an advance, and subsequently settled down to the quotation of last week; the business done has been trifling, the present aspect of Indian affairs producing caution and a want of confidence in speculation in this article; the local consumption, however, continues to be unabated, and the shipments are on a fair scale, being 9453 tons, against 11,815 tons for the corresponding week of last year, or a decrease of 2362 tons. English Tin firmly maintains its price, and there is no scarcity of orders; but foreign exhibits a tendency rather in favour of sellers than otherwise, although to no important extent. Tin-plates have still an upward tendency, the enquiry being considerable, and the supply by no means excessive, for makers sell cautiously, having already good orders on hand, which will occupy them for some time to come. Copper continues to be in good request, and considerable orders have been given out during the last few days; prices are, consequently, firmly maintained, and if any alteration should be made, it will doubtless be to advance prices. Lead is moderately enquired for; prices are nominally unchanged. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 77. 12s. 6d. to 77. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 140s. per ton; common bar, 141s.; refined block, 144s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10, 38s. to 39s. 6d. per box; coke, 10, 38s. 6d. to 34s.—Lead: English sheet, 25s. per ton; English pig, 24s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117s. per ton; best selected, 120s.; sheeting and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 11½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 20s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

MINES.—There was a good rise in the standard for copper ores last week and another expected this week, in consequence of which we have had more doing in copper mines than for some time past, and several shares which have been greatly depressed show symptoms of rallying. Tin mines are still in the ascendant as regards price, and there is a good demand for shares. Lead mines are also looking up, and shares in those paying dividends difficult to get. There is an uneasy feeling abroad in regard to the money market, but we do not apprehend that the mining market will be much affected, so long as metals continue to rise, or even keep at the present standard. Two or three speculative mines, in which a large business had previously been doing, have been flat this week, and shares being more offered, prices have receded. East Russell shares dropped from 1½, ex call, to 1½, call of 2s. 6d. paid; Wheal Harriett to ½; East Alfred shares have kept in fair demand, at 3 to 3½; Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Basset, 220 to 230; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the dividend was 4096½ (8s. per share), and a balance of 1099½ 2s. carried to the credit of next account; an opposition on the part of the local shareholders to the division of the sett having been met with, the question was deferred. Alfred Consols, 16½ to 17, ex div. of 8s. per share, declared at the meeting; Great Alfred shares have been rather flatter, at 7½ to 8½; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 6½. An improvement in the 100 fm. level at Wheal Margaret, which is considered of importance, as it gives additional ground for the whole length upon the lode, 25 fms. high, caused a demand for shares, and the price rose from 68 to 75, leaving off at 72½. Margery, also, is reported as having greatly improved, and shares more enquired for, at 11½ to 12. North Basset, which had been flat at 11½ to 12½, became more in request during the week, the price leaving off at 12 to 13. Devon Consols, 430 to 440. South Frances, 280 to 290; the lode in the 104 west continues to look well, and one or two other levels are reaching the ore ground. Mary Ann, 49 to 50, and enquired after; Trelawny, 23½ to 24½, ex div.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant) shares have been in good demand, at 2½ to 2½; Herodfoot shares have advanced to 8, 8½, and very scarce. Tamar Consols, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d., but not so much doing; in a short time the returns at the mine will be very considerably increased. East Basset, 38 to 40; the mine is still looking well on the tin lode. Sortridge Consols have not been so firm, at 1½ to 2, ex div. Pendine shares have been much enquired for, and the price advanced to 2½, 2½, 2½; West Grenville shares have been also in demand, and the price advanced to 2½; a pro-

ducing lode has been cut in the adit; West Seton, 315 to 325, and enquired for; Wheal Grenville has been in great demand, and prices advanced to 2½, 2½; there is now every appearance of ore coming in at the 54; the south part of the lode, west in this level, is yielding ½ ton of rich grey and yellow ore per fms.; and in commencing to sink the shaft below the 54, on Wednesday, some excellent stones of black and grey ore were broken from the south part of the lode, 18 in. wide, and improving as opened upon. Great Howas shares enquired for at ½ to 1; Howaswara, 30 to 31; Trevoole, 11½ to 12½, call paid; Wheal Trehy, 2½ to 2½; the 85 tons of ore just sampled yield a produce of 12½ per cent., and expected to realise 1300s., and leave a profit. South Carn Bross have continued flat at 6; St. Ives Consols, 170 to 180; Drake Walls, 2½ to 2½; Providence Mines, 75 to 80; St. Day United, 1½ to 1½; Trewotha, 2½; Wheal Wroy, 5½ to 5½; North Downs, 1½ to 2; East Tolgus, 62½ to 65; Wheal Tolgus, 120, flat; Pedn-an-drea, 1 to 1½; this mine looks well, and ought soon to be in the dividend list; Botallack, 270 to 280; Buller, 310 to 320; buyers; Ding Dong, 25 to 26; Wheal Reeth, 35 to 40; Kelly Bray, 1 to 1½; Chancellorsville, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Vale of Towry, ½ to ½.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.—East Russell, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Harriett, ½ to ½; Wheal Margaret, 6½ to 70; Wheal Trehy, 5½ to 5½. MONDAY.—East Alfred, 3 to 3½; East Russell, 1½ to 1½; Pendine, 1½ to 1½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 2; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Harriett, ½ to ½; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 75; Wheal Wroy, 5½ to 5½. TUESDAY.—Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Chancellorsville, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; East Russell, 1½ to 1½; North Crofty, 3½ to 4; Pendine, 1½ to 1½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 2; South Frances, 275 to 285; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 21½ to 22½; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 75. WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16½ to 17½; Chancellorsville, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; East Basset, 38 to 40; East Russell, 33s. to 33s.; Lady Bertha, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Pendine, 2½ to 2½; South Frances, 275 to 285; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 5½; Treliawny, 23½ to 24½. THURSDAY.—Bolling Well, 1½ to 2; Botallack, 265 to 275; Chancellorsville, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; East Alfred, 3 to 3½; Pendine, 1½ to 1½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; South Frances, 280 to 290; St. Day United, 1½ to 1½; Vale of Towry, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 21½ to 22½; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 75. FRIDAY.—Chancellorsville, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 7½ to 7½; Pedn-an-drea, 1 to 1½; Pendine, 2½ to 2½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; South Frances, 275 to 285; Vale of Towry, ½ to ½; Wheal Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1½.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.—East Basset, 40; North Wheal Basset, 12 to 12½; North Wheal Crofty, 3½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 21½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Drake Walls, 2½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 21½, 21½, 21½; West Basset, 28; Alfred Consols, 17½. MONDAY.—Great Wheal Vor, 3½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: North Basset, 12, 12½, 12½; West Basset, 28½, ex div.; Par Consols, 20½, ex div.; Wheal Harriett, 12s. 6d. to 14s. TUESDAY.—East Basset, 40; Lady Bertha, ½; North Wheal Basset, 12½ to 13½; North Wheal Crofty, 3½; Coburn Copper, 4½, ex div.; Marquitta, ½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Wheal Margaret, 74 to 75; Balmossan, 3½; North Basset, 12½ to 12½; Sortridge Consols, 1½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 21½. WEDNESDAY.—North Wheal Basset, 12½; Fincroft, 3½; St. John del Rey, 11½; Coburn Copper, 4½, ex div.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Alfred Consols, 17½; Pendine, 2 to 2½. THURSDAY.—Wheal Edward, 5½; Coburn Copper, 4½, 4½, 4½, ex div.; United Mexican, 3½, 3½, 3½. FRIDAY.—Alfred Consols, 17½; Sortridge Consols, 1½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 21½; Coburn Copper, 4½.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3562 tons of ore were sold, realising 22,047. 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—average standard, 139s. 8s.; average produce, 62; average price, 61. 3s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 228 tons 8 cwt. The sale at Redruth, on Thursday next will comprise 4598 tons.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, comprised 1519 tons of copper ores, and realised 17,991. 1s. 6d. From Ireland, the Berehaven Mines sold 364 tons, for 3664s.; Knockmahon, 316 tons, 3496s. 14s.; and Hollyford, 47 tons, 822s. 14s. The Coburn Mines, 201 tons, 2766s. 14s.; Barra Burra, 176 tons, 3484s. 10s. 6d.; Carmen, 162 tons, 1125s. 10s.; Seville 93 tons, 5994s. 17s.; London Slag, 35 tons, 202s. 1s.; Namagualand, 29 tons, 744s. 1s. 6d.; Malaga, 19 tons, 155s. 6s. 6d.; Sydney, 12 tons, 115s. 10s.; Mount Gabriel, 7 tons, 78s. 17s.; New Wallich Bay, 2 tons, 61s. 16s.; Australian, 1 ton, 17s. 1s.; Spanish, 55 tons, 657s. 2s. 6d.—The next sale, on Aug. 18, will be 2731 tons, from Coburn, Cuba, Berehaven, Carmen, Pura y Limpia, Corrida, Precipitate, Seville, Knockmahon, Peninsular, Great Barrier, San Blas, Wallich Bay, Springbok, London, San Fernando, African.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Teener, 150 tons copper ore; from Algiers, 264 tons copper ore; from Coquimbó, 245 tons copper ore, and 275 tons copper regulus; from Caldera, 260 tons copper regulus, and 10 tons copper ore.

Our standard again advanced at the Ticketing held at Camborne, on Thursday. The average produce of the ores sold was 62, and the average price per ton 61. 3s. 6d

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|------------|------|-----|----|-----|--------|----|---|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|----|---|-----|-----|----|
| 1936 | 120 | ... | 0% | ... | 27,049 | 19 | 0 | ... | 120 | 0 | 0 | ... | 101 | 11 | 0 | ... | 126 | 0 |
| 1936 | 4173 | ... | 7 | ... | 25,036 | 18 | 0 | ... | 124 | 8 | 0 | ... | 85 | 8 | 0 | ... | 107 | 10 |

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856. BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

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N.B. Looking at the causes for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINING ENTERPRISE, By R. TARDEN, Mining Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Basset District, a Clear and Succinct Description of the chief Mines. All interested in such investments should possess a copy. Price 5s. bound.

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A notice of Mr. Hopkinson's invention appeared in the Mining Journal of 20th June.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ROSEWATNE UNITED—WHEAL HENDEK.—Your correspondent, "W. R.," in last week's Journal, under this heading, refers to Crenver and Wheal Abraham, which he says, "turned out exceedingly rich to, I believe, 200 fms. deep." I wish to set him right in his opinion of those mines, by informing him that the "riches" merely covered the previous outlay. He says also, "Herland was worked to the 140, and had occasional poor floors." This mine, on the whole, was a bad concern, the adventurers sustaining considerable loss. His reference to those mines is unfortunate.—J. S.: *Trowa*, Aug. 3.

GOLD-WASHING MACHINES.—In these days, when emigration to the Australian gold fields is so active, it would doubtless afford great pleasure to many of your readers to get some information respecting the most portable and convenient gold-washing machines, used by diggers in the Australian gold fields, for the purpose of washing and cleansing the auriferous ores; and whether the machine answers the cost and trouble of taking them there.—W. D. THOMAS: *Ffestiniog*, Aug. 4.

MINING IN SARDINIA.—A company was projected some time since for the purpose of mining in Sardinia. The lodes were surveyed by Mr. John Petherick, the manager of the Mining Company of Ireland. The solicitors were Messrs. Desborough, Young, and Desborough. We have not, however, heard that any association was formed. A great distaste has for a long period been manifested with regard to foreign mines. The property in Sardinia may be advantageously situated. Labour possibly may be obtained at a cheap rate, but unless there is an influential direction, who would be inclined to invest capital for the purpose of working the mines legitimately, there would be no prospect of obtaining any shilling for the public. At former periods companies could be got up, a clever solicitor, and one or two scrupulous, could obtain an Irish peer, a decayed baronet, and a few landless squires, who were paid for their names, and the thing was effected. The public now have grown wiser: late disclosures have shown that these high-sounding names have only been traps to deceive the unwary, and delude a too credulous community. If the mine is really *bona fide*, a statement should be issued, with the reports of an accredited agent, as to the capabilities of the mine, the terms on which the property is held, the rate of labour, the cost of transport, as well as the probabilities for the ready sale of the ores when brought to the place of shipment.

WHEAL MARGARET.—From the remarks of "An Old Shareholder," in your last week's Journal, one would suppose that I recommended Mr. Darke for the management of the mine. I recommended him for the office of parser, resigned by Capt. Arthur, R.N., at the last meeting. Except in this matter, and the share jobbing in this mine of himself and family, I am in no wise opposed to Capt. Treweske.—J. S. BICKFORD.

"WHEAL LOVE-ALL."—Why are some mine agents obliged to place the walls for men to work the mines under their control, was a question I put, a day or two ago, to one of our oldest and most respectable mine managers; and he said it sometimes arose from the incapacity of the agent, engaging to do certain work within a certain period, and failing to perform the engagement, would manoeuvre to place the weight of his folly on the shoulders of the poor fellows working under him. In other cases, it might arise from the agent having promised to make the men's wages much monthly, and, by a little feigning after, to draw on the wriggle out of the promise. In either case the result was the same: the men of the neighbourhood are driven from the works, and others must be obtained from a distance, only to follow those who preceded them. And that is the reason why we have "bill-sticking captains" in Cornwall.—FIDUS TER SECUND.

RULES IN MANUFACTORIES NOT LEGAL.—A case of considerable importance as affects workmen and their employers has lately been decided in the North of England. It appears that a workman had asked leave of absence from the under foreman, which was granted. On his return, however, he was fined; this he refused to submit to, and, consequently, was discharged without notice. The judge decided that the workman should pay the fine, but that he should receive compensation for being summarily dismissed. This decision shows that although to a certain extent in factories and workshops rules and regulations may be binding on the workpeople, yet they must be such that they do not in any way contravene the law of the land.

THE GOLD QUESTION.—Probably a conversation I had with a gentleman of the Hebrew faith may enlighten some of your readers as to the tactics of our modern alchemists. Happening to see one of the gold-makers, and expressing my doubts on the subject, I was thus answered:—"I have seen him produce globules of gold from bits of quartz where none could be seen." "Why does not he bring forward his invention, and continue producing gold?" "The public are not yet ripe for it, and it would be useless for him to spend his money until he knew he could get a return." I make no further comments, but merely say that "those who run may read."—GERMANICUS: *Paddington*, Aug. 6.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—I had thought that when the advertisement appeared in the Mining Journal, that the Messrs. Mackenzie and Lido were appointed liquidators, the money which we were to receive would have been duly paid. I, as well as others, have been deceived. The first instalment was received; the second has not appeared. I remember in my youth, at the late Covent Garden Theatre, seeing the immortal Grimaldi, the clown of the pantomime, exacting contributions from the public, and escaping scathless from all prosecution or ulterior consequences. This company has been a perfect harlequinade. We have had our clowns, lovers, harlequins, and I am afraid now that the Messrs. Mackenzie are our pantaloons; they must have some contract with our Grimaldi. These gentlemen must have been aware of his slipshod and somewhat, they knew he would be at the bottom of the Elbro to-day, at the top of the Portico to-morrow; in fact, like his immortal kinsman, he would be here, there, and everywhere. Intrigue is rife: Queen Christina is about to return to Spain. Let no longer delay be tolerated; the property is most valuable. Messrs. Wm. Campbell Gillan and Robert Moore have testified to this, both of these gentlemen having been liquidators or trustees, and perfectly cognizant of all that has occurred. I would now enquire of either Messrs. Kenneth or Campbell Mackenzie, what securities have they for the due fulfilment of their contract? They have paid a great portion of the first instalment; they must know now who are the shareholders. Let a public meeting be called, a clear stage and no favour, and we shall then see if Italian knavery, backed by Spanish (Ponzi) faith, can upset the honesty and integrity of your correspondent.—JOHN BULL: *Coventry*, Aug. 6.

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A week since I noticed a letter in your Journal, from Mr. Digby Seymour, the late Chairman of this El Dorado, complaining of injurious remarks towards him by shareholders, and vindicating his conduct; I can only say that I was present at a meeting when his conduct as regards this company was discussed and condemned, and that I felt the justice of the observations made. As an unfortunate, who was induced to invest a considerable sum in the shares of this concern by the payment of a dividend, and the alluring prospects held out to the shareholders, it appears to me that the only satisfactory explanation which could be made would be by returning the money to those who invested it on the faith of what turns out to be completely unfounded. In conclusion, I can only say that it is the respectability and responsibility of the names of the directors which cause the subscription lists of companies to be filled, and that no name stood higher at the time of the formation of this company than that of Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P.—GEO. GONFART: *Southampton-buildings*, Aug. 5.

CARRER-HOVA MINING COMPANY.—I have lately seen no reports from this company; I, therefore, beg to enquire of the committee of management whether any ore have been sold, and when it is their intention to hold a public meeting? I should likewise ask if any of the produce has been disposed of elsewhere than Liverpool, or if the company have taken up any mines in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, as the agent of the mine has lately been inspecting property in that neighbourhood!—W. C.: *Manchester*, Aug. 6.

BRITISH ROCK AND PATENT SALT COMPANY.—In our Notices to Correspondents, last week, we mentioned that we would endeavour to ascertain some particulars of the position and prospects of this company, but the matter seems enveloped in so much mystery that as yet we can merely learn the existence of such an undertaking. At the Stock Exchange there is a nominal quotation of the price of the shares, but in the official list, published by that association, there is not even mention of the name of the company. The market value is given at 1s. per share, but on pressing for business it is clear that none could be purchased under 20s. to 25s., while the amount realized on sales would not be more than 12s. 6d. to 15s. per share. The fact of this broad margin being taken by the jobbers is good evidence that the business transacted is very limited, and only occasional; therefore, it may be presumed that either the company is held in a few hands as a private enterprise, or that the association is nearly worn out, as regards the object for which it was constituted. Messrs. Ricardo are the chief, if not the only, dealers in the securities mentioned; and if it be true, as asserted, that members of this firm and their relatives are the main stay of the company, it is possible they do not desire it should be one of general share traffic, but, on the contrary, one of exclusion, to be dealt with solely as a private concern. Publicity has never been given of the state of its affairs, nor of the findings of the company, and the representatives of the press have been excluded from the meetings of the shareholders, even when they were held; therefore, it is difficult to obtain particulars, and we must wait for further communications from correspondents before we can adopt the course suggested in some of the letters.

STIRNEY WHEAL BULLER.—Can you inform me what depth the shaft has been sunk during the last 12 months? I believe the adventure is now connected with the Great Wheal Vor Company.—R.: *Highgate*, Aug. 6.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I am not aware whether the directors of this ill-fated association see the reports that appear from time to time in the Mining Journal. It is a great pity that Capt. Davies, who appears to be a practical man, did not come forward previously, as his statement of facts might have prevented many of the misfortunes which have placed the company in their present unfortunate position. It is useless now to argue about what steps are to be adopted: this one thing we are all aware of—a splendid property has been sacrificed. Many a poor peer would have been glad to have accepted the salary which was paid to him, and whose qualifications as the manager of a mine were derived from his abilities as a commander of a gun-boat on the River Gambia. At the time of the late war our sapient directors allowed him, at our expense, to come home and report himself to the Admiralty. His services, I presume, were not required either in the Baltic or the Black Sea, consequently we were again saddled with them. The directors, with a magnificent parade, once made a return of gold to the amount of 1200l.; to arrive at this desired result upwards of 80,000l. was spent. I say no more: let them wind-up the company as they best can, but it is ridiculous to attempt further to extort money from the pockets of those who have already suffered much from the sins of omission and commission practised upon them by those who should have protected their interests.—PREMIUM: *Poole*, Aug. 6.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—During the period this association was in existence we had two lawyers on the board—one a Chancery, the other a common law barrister. We have been previously paragon-ridden; it appears that here we are to be legally over-ridden. Among the liquidators I see that a lawyer is appointed. Is not this drifting into Chancery? Probably Mr. Goodman, the secretary of the company, and one of the liquidators, will condescend to answer this simple question.—NAVIGATOR: *Gravesend*, Aug. 7.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—In your report of the proceedings of this meeting, in last week's Journal, there were one or two omissions, which I think should be known. The Chairman stated the reserves of ore were valued at 10,000l., and that he had just returned from the mine. If other gentlemen were to take an equally active part in ascertaining the value of their property, no doubt good results would follow.—A SHAREHOLDER.

GRIFTON MINING COMPANY.—A few weeks since I wrote to you, requesting some information as to the proceedings of this association. Is the company dissolved, as I see no reports from the mine in your columns? I have received no dividends, nor been requested to pay any call. Of the latter I have no ground of complaint, but I certainly should wish to know whether our property does exist, or if it be only on the paper which represent the shares of the association. I have been told that our plant is well insured; whether at Lloyd's or elsewhere I have no knowledge.—CAMBRIDGE: *Cornhill*, Aug. 7.

GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA.—"W. D. T." (Maeonoffron, Ffestiniog), will find a work noticed in another column which will, no doubt, meet his requirements. Messrs. Smith and Elder, Cornhill, are the publishers, but we will forward it, if "W. D. T." requires it. The price, including postage, will be 11s.

"T. C. S." (Gloucester-place).—The Schanelli Mines were formerly the property of Mr. Ekenast; they were to have been brought before the public in the year 1854. Owing, however, to unforeseen circumstances the grant lapsed, and they are now unoccupied. They have not been worked since 1845, at which period a little ore was raised. There are now about 60 tons at grade; whoever obtains the concession will get this free.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—It is some time since I wrote you now, but I am glad to know that my first subject of writing has been settled by Act of Parliament (limited liability), though yet so imperfect as to cause disputes as to some points. The term legal means according to law; illegal means, contrary to law. Now, if an individual goes into a shop and carries what suits him away without buying it according to the shopkeeper's terms, that is contrary to law, and the penalty for so doing being paid by the transgressor does not give that individual liberty to do the same thing without incurring penalties for each transgression. If more than 20 persons carry on partnership without being registered under the new Act, and pay the penalty, does it make their transgression of the law according to law? If they continue to transgress, and become liable to another penalty as soon as each preceding one is paid, how can such transgressions be contended for as legal? For as it is with the individual and shopkeeper, so it is with partnerships and the Government Registrar of joint-stock companies. I am connected with a company, the situation of whose works is in Wales, on the Cost-book Principle. Since the Limited Liability Act came, I have expected a meeting for considering registration (as it is out of the Stannaries' jurisdiction), during which nothing being doing, no meeting called, I wrote the secretary, relinquishing my shares; but, to my astonishment, he replied, on July 12, that he had no objection to my doing so, but that he was not prepared to relinquish, and it, therefore, appears that any shareholder wishing to be clear of future liability can only do so by transferring his shares to some other person. The shares being unsaleable, I had no way but to submit; and, accordingly, I paid another call, made Dec. 10, 1856. And again, neither within the Stannaries nor the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies' jurisdiction, the committee have got up another report in praise of the property (as they always can do for meetings for calling in money); and they have made a call due within a short time, authorising the secretary to furnish orders with the names and addresses of those in arrears of calls, including those who may not pay the call now made after the specified date. I view this affair as illegal, neither being within the Stannaries nor registered according to the Joint-Stock Companies Act; and I wish you, or some of your correspondents, would clear up the position of all my fellows in such companies, without chance of sale or liberty to relinquish, called upon for more money with threats of distressing enforcements of illegal partnership.—K. Q. X.: *July 30*.

RECEIVED.—Exeter and Ashburton as Mining Districts.—G. Green—W. Lukyn—"A Creditor of the London, Harwich, and Continental Steam-Packet Company."

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 8, 1857.

THE RATING OF MINES question has advanced another step—the Select Committee appointed to take evidence upon the subject having agreed upon their report. Taken as a whole, the report must be considered as favourable, rather than otherwise, to the mine adventurer, although it cannot be denied that, from the apathy which has been exhibited by some engaged in both open working and ordinary mining, together with want of energy on the part of those oppressed to rid themselves of their burden, the entire mining interest has been jeopardised. The injustice of the tax remains the same, but the difficulty will be to induce its removal from those mines which have been in the habit of paying it; and as many appear to be already assessed, the argument of those in favour of the measure is probably that it will be more just to levy the rate upon those who are exempt than to increase the burden upon the non-mining population of those districts where the mines now contribute. This argument is met by the fact that the wealth of the district, in a great measure, arises from the increased demand for agricultural produce and labour, and that the mines are the means of enabling the other portion of the community to pay rates. It remains, therefore, only to be decided which of these considerations has the greatest weight; and we believe we may anticipate general exemption.

It will be readily acknowledged that the Committee's opinion, that open mineral workings and close mines should, as regards rating, be placed on the same footing, is correct; and as they have alluded to its having been contended with great force that the working of a mine of whatever description is the using up of the corpus of the estate, and not of the mere annual produce capable of reproduction, we have another powerful argument against the tax. Whether their report be or be not sufficient to secure the exemption of all mines, it is certain that the thorough consideration which the subject has received will be productive of good, as, even

in the event of the rate being levied, the principle will be as clearly laid down that no such anomalies as are now complained of will be known, and in many cases the result will be more favourable to the adventurer than that produced by the present precarious arrangements entered into between lessor and lessee. That our readers may form their own opinion on the report, we subjoin it *in extenso*—

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the law and practice with respect to the Rating of Mines, and who were empowered to report their observations, together with the minutes of evidence taken before them, to the House, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

That your committee have taken evidence on the subject referred to them from all parts of the country. This evidence has shown that the liability of mines to be rated to the poor and other parochial rates is full of anomalies, and (except in the case of coal mines) depends more on the form of agreement between the lessor and lessee than on any general rule of rateability.

Although mines (other than coal mines) are not as such rateable, yet, where the royalty or due is reserved in kind, it is held to be rateable on the legal principle, that the lord who receives it is an occupier of land, and as such is subject to be rated for his occupation under the statute of the 43d Elizabeth. The reservation of royalties in kind appears from the evidence to be still in practice in Derbyshire, and in some districts of Cornwall, and to have been the universal practice in Cornwall till the year 1832. Where the royalty is reserved in the shape of a money payment, such liability is held not to exist.

Open mineral workings, quarries, and close mines are deemed to be rateable, and are rated, in all cases. Your committee is of opinion that there are no valid grounds for these distinctions. That so long as coal mines, and open mineral workings, and quarries, are assessed to the different local rates, your committee see no reason why the rating should not be extended to all other mines.

That open mineral workings, or quarries, and close mines should, as far as rating is concerned, be placed on the same footing. That evidence has been given of peculiar customs existing in Derbyshire, and that the lord's dues, arising from lead mines in that county, are taken in kind, and are assessed both to the poor and highway rates.

That it has been contended with great force before your committee, that in the assessment of mines the principle should be recognised that the working of a mine of whatever description is the using up of the corpus of the estate, and not of the mere annual produce capable of reproduction.

That in making the assessment on mineral property, of whatever description, all plant and machinery, locomotive or stationary, in any way connected with or belonging to the mines, and which is incidental and necessary to the working thereof, should be assessed as a whole, together with and as part of the mine, and not separately.

The uncertainty (always more paralyzing in its effects than the reality) which has for some days pervaded the money market, has undoubtedly had considerable influence on investments in mining stocks, and fewer transactions have taken place than would have otherwise occurred, though few signs of weakness in prices present themselves; holders in good dividend mines appear rather disinclined than otherwise to accept quoted prices; we must wait with confidence until this temporary influence shall have evaporated—we use this term as being most appropriate to its evanescent character, as affecting mining interests, as will most certainly be proved in the sequel.

If we consider that metals form the very material of war, a decrease in the demand can in no wise be anticipated. The seat of the present difficulty is distant, and is of such a character as to be very unlikely much to disturb our metallic manufactures; whilst the mighty armament projected must undoubtedly cause a vast consumption. The accounts from Birmingham speak of great activity in all departments, and of a probable further rise in the price of copper and lead. Tin, as we stated it would do, has maintained its further advance, and is firm at a good and remunerative price to the miner, which he is likely to command for some time to come certainly, as the same attempt will not be made to lower it as has lately occurred. Iron, also, seems to be now, and probably will be, in greatly increased consumption; we know of several contracts being made for supplies of ironstone ore in Cornwall which a short time since were declined at nearly 2s. per ton less than now offered; these are from some of the largest houses in the trade, and bespeak a healthy state, as the ironmasters seldom increase their stocks of raw material except under the cheapest rates, an impression of a rise in price, or of greatly increased orders on their books for speedy execution.

Freights being usually higher during such periods as the present will militate seriously against the importation of low-class ores from abroad; whilst the determination to withhold a portion of their ore if the standard be too low (as recently practised by two or three of our largest home producing mines), will have a tendency to check that trifling with the standard which has lately been witnessed. The accounts from most of the mining districts are in a tone of the most cheering confidence in their general prosperity—indeed, we hardly see how they can be otherwise; the returns of produce are daily becoming more satisfactory as the mines are being developed; such difficulties as present themselves on entering on new schemes, or in carrying out those requiring heavy calls, will always periodically occur; we, however, feel assured the forthcoming quarter will present fewer fluctuations in mining properties from political or monetary influences than any kind of securities whatever, and at the termination of the present pressure on, or rather inactive state of, the market, will be found of a more sterling and steady worth than they ever were. We know this state of affairs is well understood by the holders of stocks paying regular dividends, and by the mine proprietors of long standing, to whom such changes are so common that they heed them not.

Now that there is a great accumulation of capital in private hands waiting for investment, and these parties are hesitating in what channel to embark, we suggest to them to ask themselves this question—Are there any securities that pay so great or so certain a percentage, with every prospect of increasing prosperity, as British mining enterprise? If there be any reason to be deduced from plain tabular facts, and from the best authenticated returns, the answer must be, there are not. The only argument that can be advanced against mining is its uncertainty. Against what species of speculation is such statement not valid? Then, again, it is frequently urged the swindling practised in its management. This we emphatically deny to be so generally found as is supposed, and not to one-tenth of the amount represented. What interests would prosper were the defalcations of various unworthy, unprincipled people entering such to be held as the exponents thereof? We answer—None. Therefore we hold that argument against legitimate mining is void. We do not pretend to say such practices are not sometimes perpetrated, but let the investor beware with whom he is associated—let him use the same precaution in this as in other businesses, and he is perfectly as safe.

Under these impressions we again call upon our capitalists to embark their surplus riches in such securities as are proved beyond doubt to be remunerative, and tend to the development of the national industry and resources, in preference to that of any foreign speculations, be they ever so glittering in appearance or promising on paper; in doing so we feel we are doing a patriotic duty to our country, to them, and ourselves.

According to a return of places recommended for the construction of harbours of refuge moved for by the hon. Member for St. Ives, it appears the whole number amounts to 3,703,870l. Among the places thus recommended are many whose situation we have previously pointed out as being marked by nature, and provided with material on the spot, for such purposes. Among these is the town which the honourable Member represents: the cost of this is estimated at about 170,000l., provided convict labour be employed; and why not? For a huge breakwater or pier in the Mount's Bay, near Penzance, the estimate is considerably higher. The formation of this latter absolutely necessary protection was mooted at the time of the battle of the Cornish railways; it was then proposed as the terminus of one of the rival schemes. Before, and at that time, the project found an able and zealous advocate in the person of Mr. CARTER ELLIS, of that town. Mr. ELLIS having considerable property in the vicinity, was taunted by his opponents with the sole motive of self-aggrandisement; this he indignantly repudiated. Be the case as it may, notwithstanding the decided opinions of the most eminent authorities, naval, commercial, and engineering, as to its national utility for protection in war or peace, the subject was dropped, or overlooked during the panic supervening on the railway dimensions and disputes. All that has been advanced in favour of this harbour of refuge may be reiterated for St. Ives, where the same necessity for the foreign as well as the British marine exists, and the same capabilities of construction are at hand. The experiments at Holyhead, the entire success of which we daily chronicle, show with what ease the Paul Hill (granite) and the Island Rock (indurated clay-slate, and greenstone) might be blasted and conveyed by steam-trucks on a railway to the places of destination. Though the accomplishment of these and many others recommended (of which we only quote the two as examples, the same arguments applying to all) may be deprived by the parsimony or negligence of our Government; but they cannot be very long delayed, the requirements of the mercantile marine will necessitate the formation of harbours and docks of sufficient magnitude, in such situations as may be deemed appropriate. The class of ships now building, whether for war or commercial purposes, are of such size and power as were formerly unknown; their construction of iron gives

this country too vast advantages over every competitor. We see in an American paper of great respectability, a notice calling attention to the fact, that the building of first-class vessels in America had almost been annihilated by the builders in the Clyde, on which river alone more large vessels were being built at the present moment than in the whole of the United States. It is well known that iron is fast superseding the use of wood for steam-vessels; the experience of the Great Britain and others, prove their superiority in durability, comfort, and cleanliness. When the great question we referred to last week shall have been solved by the mighty wonder of the Thames, the demand for harbours of sufficient capacity of water, free from dangerous navigation of shoals—such as the Mersey, Thames, Itchin, and others present—must be provided, and when such communities as will then exist on board a single ship be considered, the public voice will demand that which our legislators are so slow at present to adopt. We ask, can convict labour be more appropriately used? If there be danger or difficulty in the matter, why not these fellows be employed? Instead of rusticating in their splendid gas-lit mansion, and beautiful healthy park-like farms on Dartmoor, or in the Isle of Wight, where good living and idleness encourage them to revolt or escape in the manner lately recorded.

We maintain there are no works more needed at present, or in prospective, than these; the coasts of the island, on every hand, cry aloud for them; the blood of half the poor fellows that are annually sacrificed calls from the deep, and should be heard on behalf of their fellows. If the spathy of the "gentlemen of England" heed not this subject, it is to be hoped the vigour of some few of our senators, backed by an eloquence rendered nervous and persuasive by the very greatness of its national and philanthropic motives, will kindle such a fire of patriotic enthusiasm as shall illuminate their obtuse or selfish ideas, and cause the great work to be commenced with a zeal which shall be the herald of a great and perfect success. The country that could vote 20,000,000. for philanthropy to the blacks, can certainly spare a small sum from the same charitable feeling for the hardy seaman, one of the principal authors of our national prosperity, and certainly one of its primum defensors.

We repeat again, we trust our Government will seriously consider the subject when called upon, and not allow any squeamish sympathy for the unfortunate felon to be an obstacle in the way of erecting a defence for those strangers who visit her shores, or for her noble sons, Europe's pride and England's glory!

We have attentively perused the letter of "One Interested in the Welfare of Cornish Miners," on our remarks in reference to the examinations at the Bristol and Truro Mining Schools, but we plainly acknowledge we do not see the motive our correspondent aims at. Does he wish to expunge the schools, because they do not suit his ideas, or those of the captain whom he makes speak on the subject? Because we derive our information from such excellent sources as the testimony of men like Mr. Wm. WARRINGTON SMYTH and our Cornish correspondent, and write our comments in London, we do not think it is less valuable, or less expressive of the feelings of the intelligent portions of the mining community, than the brief conversation of a railway journey.

Had our friend attentively read our comment, he would have perceived we laid great stress on the general ability of the miners, as evidenced on many occasions, of which he advances one corroborative testimony, in RICHARD TREVETHICK, the son of a Dolcoath captain; we are aware of the class of education he received, and we beg to say that he and the majority of captains' sons receive an education superior to that of village schools, in proof of which we refer to the academies at Belle Vue and Penzance, conducted formerly by BARWIS and SONS, to the academy at Redruth, by old Mr. SINGOCK, or any of the numerous scholastic establishments with which Cornwall abounds, and these can hardly be included in the category of village schools. Had Mr. TREVETHICK the advantage in his youth of an education of the stamp now given in the Mining Schools, will our correspondent argue he would not have been enabled to have taken a higher grade in his profession at an earlier age than he was enabled to do? That the intelligent Cornish miner has charge of the great foreign mines we admit; that they shall continue to do so is our anxious desire, and with this very point in view we advocate the cause of mine education. If the party "interested in the welfare of Cornish miners" will trouble himself to refer to our previous articles on the subject, he will find we have invariably advocated the bringing education within the reach of the working man, and have pointed out the desirability of holding out scholarships to youths of good character and industrious habits. This we are aware would be advisable, but all cannot be accomplished at once. We hold the mining schools are and will be a great benefit to the neighbourhoods in which they are located; that only one pupil being yet in the Truro School (we doubt if this be quite correct) adapted to being educated for mining purposes is no reason why 100 shall not, when the establishment is better understood and appreciated. If our correspondent will peruse the "Photograph" in our impression of to-day, he will see a catalogue of the requirements of a mine captain, and a routine of the education necessary; it will be found the duties are so varied that no education can be given that cannot be by him applied with advantage to himself, and profit to his employers. The close of our friend's letter so entirely expresses our present and previously disclosed opinions, that we cannot but endorse it, and at the same time invite him to consider well the papers we have previously published on this important subject.

Detailed accounts from Victoria have reached us of the causes and consequences of the recent ministerial crisis in that colony. The former administration, under the presidency of Mr. HAINES, startled the commercial community with the vast gratuitous labour which it proposed to give itself by Government interference with matters purely commercial. The three great measures were those of a national bank, the making of trunk railroads by the State, and a grand scheme of immigration, with an imposing staff of officials, at an expenditure of 300,000. Great excitement was created, not only in the colony but in this country, for the interests of the shareholders in the various London banks identified with Victoria would have been seriously damaged, if not altogether destroyed, by the establishment of a national bank, and firm protestations were forwarded against the proposed interference with private enterprise. Strong feeling of distrust in the policy of Mr. HAINES soon became apparent; and, shortly afterwards, being defeated on the immigration project, and having only a majority of one in a vote of indemnity for an unauthorised expenditure on railway account, his administration gave way, and Mr. O'SHANASSY was called upon, and formed a new Ministry. Strong opposition was, however, raised immediately. His administration was obnoxious to three parties—one, the official class, who dreaded administrative reform; the squatters, as the land owners are termed, who apprehended a liberal land system; and the third were the ultra-Protestants (both Mr. O'SHANASSY and Mr. DUFFY being Roman Catholics). These combined, and on the re-assembling of the House, moved a vote of want confidence, which was carried by 34 to 19. Mr. McCULLOCK was sent for; he was unable to form a cabinet, but consenting to act with Mr. HAINES a restoration of power to the latter gentleman was the result, and he now conducts the affairs of State, but under such a total change of views and sentiments, that, although there is a return of the man to office, there is no resuscitation of measures. On the contrary, it is quite clear that the policy is to be very liberal, with a total abstaining from monopoly of every kind, or the interference of the executive with matters which are the province of private enterprise.

On the first point—as to a National Bank—Mr. EDDEN, the treasurer, stated in the House, in reply to a question on the subject, "that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any national scheme of banking, or what might be termed a Government or national bank." On the second question, we have a statement from Mr. HAINES himself, that it "would be impossible to take any decided steps until certain questions referred to the committee now sitting were decided, and he hoped the members of this committee would bring their labours to a termination without delay;" while the Melbourne press generally remark that "the feeling of the public is so strongly adverse to Government construction, that the chances are now greatly in favour of any private enterprise of general utility."

With reference to immigration, it was likewise asserted by the Government that "it was not the intention to send money out of the country to import additional labour, which was utterly superfluous." In fact, the second HAINES Ministry repudiate all the pet projects of the first, and a total change has come "o'er the spirit of the dream." Mr. O'SHANASSY, it appears, was acting with the utmost forbearance, and he is said to have declared that there should be no combinations, or factious opposition, on his part. In fact, it was thought possible that he might be induced to join the administration personally, and so complete the "coalition

cabinet," which the present is considered. Mr. HAINES had expressed a hope that the present session might be short; that he would only press the passing of such measures as were imperative, and would propose the prorogation of the Legislature early in July.

As it will, no doubt, be interesting to the colonists now in this country, we transcribe the names of the members who were present at the division on the vote which removed Mr. O'SHANASSY from the head of the Executive:—

Ayes.—Haines, Rutledge, Sladen, Pasley, Campbell, Evans, Michie, Edden, Davies, Anderson, Clarke, Henley, Griffiths, Moore, Harker, Adamson, Sargood, Palmer, D. S. Campbell, Fellowes, McCulloch, Lator, Service, Bennett, Johnson, Braver, Embling, McDougall, Goodman, Smith, Willis, Langlands, Sitwell, Rutherford, Nona.—Read, Brooke, O'Shanassy, Fyfe, Owens, Humphray, Horne, Foster, Syme, Grant, Wood, Duffy, Sandgras, Myles, Hughes, Blair, Phelan O'Brien, Aspinall.

In enumerating the members of the new Cabinet of Victoria, in our remarks of last week, we ought to have stated that Mr. EDDEN, the Colonial Treasurer, was Auditor-General in 1851-52, under Captain LONSDALE's administration. This post, although constituting the holder a member of the Executive Council, is not one of the conspicuous appointments of the State, or what may be termed political. The seven main positions are dependent on the votes of the Legislature, and the Auditor-General is not amongst them. Mr. EDDEN is an old colonist, and we hope he will be as useful as Colonial Treasurer as he is said to have been as Auditor-General.

In another column will be found a report of the proceedings of the MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY; from this it will be seen that it is the intention of the association energetically to develop the magnificent property which they possess. Notwithstanding it has been previously reported upon, without any desire to be invidious, we must, in justice to Mr. PASSINGHAM, state that his account of the property is so elaborately drawn up, that each shareholder can perfectly comprehend the value of his investment.

Situate in a comparatively new country, where population is increasing, and towns and cities rapidly being built; abounding, as the estate does, in timber and coal, each year, by the progress of civilisation, it must become of greater value, and the facilities of access to it, in the course of a few years, will render the surface soil useful for agricultural pursuits. It is not our intention here to enter into the question of profit, or the returns likely to be made to the shareholders; Mr. PASSINGHAM has given these estimates, which are not mere calculations, but based upon actual experience. Want of funds has hitherto crippled the development of the property; this has to a certain extent been obviated, but it is still requisite that the shareholders should support the directors in their exertions. They will now have a concentrated direction; not, as heretofore was the case, where, when the board had to decide upon any subject, directors were called up to London from all points of the compass, their travelling expenses having to be paid out of the general fund; this evil no longer exists. The board will now consist of men of business, and there is every prospect that the affairs of the company will be managed with a view to the ulterior and prosperous development of the property.

The old shares are to be called in and cancelled, in lieu of them new ones will be issued; fresh blood has been infused into the direction. The chicanery in America to which the company has been subjected has been exposed, and effectual means taken for its future prevention. The present directors, by past experience, will know how to avoid the errors of their predecessors. The association, we may say, is again resuscitated; and if the proprietors will cordially unite together, working for their mutual benefit, we see no reason why the Mount Carbon Mining Company should not return those profits which the most sanguine of its promoters have anticipated.

Our remarks on the amalgamation of the European and Australian with the Royal Mail (West India) Steam Company have produced letters from correspondents interested in the question of postal communication between this country and our important colonies of Australasia, urging us to persevere in securing the adoption of the plan, as proposed by ourselves in the Journal of July 18, of establishing an additional route, by way of Panama, and securing, both to the colonists and the London and other merchants, the advantages of two mails per month. We pointed out the benefit which would accrue generally, and readily advocated the project. It now appears that the shareholders of the European and Australian Steam-Packet Company have ratified, at a general meeting in Glasgow, the acts of the board in London, and the amalgamation of the two is now complete in every respect, so that the directors are in a position to prosecute their plans with vigour and promptness. It is a matter of such vast importance, as well as general interest, that it cannot remain in abeyance; and we feel assured that no time will be lost in establishing a plan so unanimously desired by all connected with these colonies. It is possible that the colonists of Sydney may wish to supersede the Suez, by the Panama route, that they may be the first recipients of intelligence from Europe; but the position and growing wealth of Victoria is such, that a project fraught with so much prejudice to the onward movement of that colony would not be tolerated for a moment. Indeed, it is clear that the Home Government would not sanction so unpopular a scheme; and surely it is all important that communications with Victoria should be facilitated, not retarded.

A writer from Sydney, under date of May 9, says—"A Panama route depends now, in some degree, on our friends in Melbourne. The annual exports of Victoria, and, therefore, its annual imports also, are at present eight times that of New South Wales, therefore it has a proportionately greater interest in the multiplication of postal communication. The British Government strove to make Port Phillip the terminus and Australian focus of the present mail service; and had there been in Hobson's Bay the facilities of docks necessary for repairing large steamers this idea might have been realised; as it was, the present European and Australian Royal Mail Company was forced to continue the line to Sydney, whether paid for it or not."

The absence of dock accommodation in Port Phillip Bay has been the only ground of argument why the Panama route should supersede that of Suez; but this difficulty, as we have mentioned on former occasions, will be quickly removed, by the carrying out of the plans of a powerful London, or rather English, company for the construction of docks at one or two points, to suit the convenience of both Melbourne and Geelong, and connecting the docks with these towns by railways, either as independent lines, or in connection with existing companies.

When the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company tendered for the contract for the conveyance of the Australian mails, they stipulated that Port Phillip Bay should be the terminus of the journey, notwithstanding the total want of dock accommodation; but so dangerous and uncertain is the passage between Port Phillip Heads and Sydney, that they preferred the inconvenience of having no place for repairs or overhauling, rather than incur the risk of the extra journey. The delay of the mail on the present occasion is accounted for, in a great measure, from this cause—that the contrary head winds are usually very severe in coming from Sydney during the winter months of May and June, and may have retarded the arrival at Melbourne of the *European*, the vessel doing the service of the June mail.

Mr. WETTON, who is now in Australia as agent for the Royal Mail Company, went out prior to the amalgamation of the companies, and consequently with a view of obtaining the co-operation of the colonists in the Panama route, and more especially those of New South Wales and New Zealand, as a competing line with the Suez route. A subsidy of 65,000. per annum is required by the company, it is said, and out of this New Zealand has undertaken to provide the sum of 15,000. per annum, leaving 50,000. to be made up by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in proportions according to the benefits accruing to the different colonies by this extra route. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the fourth estate of the colony of Victoria, was summoned for June 1, to receive Mr. WETTON, and to take the subject into consideration.

Under the existing postal contract, the mail ship from Suez to Melbourne is obliged to stop at Queenscliff, which is just within Port Phillip Bay, to land the mail bags for Geelong and that district; she then proceeds to her anchorage at Hobson's Bay (distant from Queenscliff, by ship's track, about 60 miles) to land the Melbourne bags and passengers, and discharge her cargo, &c. After several hours' necessary detention for these purposes she leaves Hobson's Bay, returns through Port Phillip Bay, and again passing Queenscliff clears the Heads, and continues her voyage with the mail bags for Sydney. This continuation of the passage from Port Phillip to Sydney by the Suez steam ship is exacting too much from all parties concerned. At Port Phillip she should terminate her voyage, and not proceed on to Sydney; but on her arrival at Queenscliff, and while stopping there to deliver the Geelong bags she should transfer those for Sydney on board the local steamers, which are

constantly running to that place, and which might arrange their departure so as to meet the time of the London mail being due. By this arrangement to terminate the *via Suez* journey at Port Phillip, great wear, tear, and danger to the ships would be avoided, and punctuality of starting on the return voyage secured; while Sydney would attain that which is of the greatest importance to her interests—the receipt of her mail some 30 hours earlier than she could possibly have done if the Suez steamship had continued her voyage from Melbourne to Sydney, thus proving that, under existing arrangements, the Sydney mails are carried needlessly past the proper landing-place at Queenscliff, a distance of 100 miles, to and fro collectively, to Hobson's Bay and back, out of her direct course, which might be easily obviated in the way we mention. By a double line for the conveyance of the mails, each colony will be on an equal footing. Melbourne, receiving the bags *via Suez*, will forward those for Sydney by local steamers; and Sydney, receiving *via Panama*, will transmit the Melbourne letters by the same channel of local conveyance.

The delay in the arrival of the June mail from Australia leaves the question of railway extension from Geelong to Ballarat in the same position as at last dates, but the interval has afforded time for consideration of action on the part of the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company, in consequence of the refusal of the remnant of the provisional committee of the late Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western Railway Company to ratify the amalgamation of the two companies, which was conditionally entered into in London in January last.

Two courses are open to the company—to avail themselves of their present position, and apply independently for an Act of Incorporation for the construction of the line to Ballarat from Geelong; or to adopt the suggestion of several influential merchants of Melbourne, to re-model their route, and apply for a line direct from the capital—Melbourne to Ballarat.

The latter, no doubt, is the most direct way, and it is notorious that it would be popular and well supported in Melbourne, inasmuch as it has been long desired by the inhabitants, and there has ever existed the utmost rivalry with Geelong. It is, moreover, the Government route. Had the executive interfered in the construction of railways, it is certain that the line to Ballarat would have been from Melbourne, and not Geelong. The company in London will, therefore, as we are informed, adopt the suggestion of their Melbourne supporters, more especially as the last communications expressed the probability of organising a combination of local interests of great weight for securing a line from Melbourne to Ballarat. Being a constituted association, with a subscribed English capital, is a fact of itself which would carry great weight at Melbourne; for however much the colonists may desire to have extension of railways, they nevertheless look to the mother country for the supply of means for carrying such projects into effect. The Geelong and Melbourne Railway is essentially a colonial scheme, yet of its paid-up capital of 350,000., no less than 262,500. is held in England, and consequently only 87,500. in the colony. This fact is explained by Mr. THORNE, the President of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, in the last report to the company, who remarked that "the current rates of interest in Australia are so much higher than those of Europe, that colonial capitalists can hardly be expected to invest their money in undertakings of which the interest of 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Government is the principal advantage. Other means of investment are continually occurring, by which large returns may be secured, in a perfectly safe and legitimate manner. The advantage of the Government guarantee, therefore, is to impart a sort of minimum value to the shares in the estimation of European capitalists, as permanent investments." The only doubt as to the Ballarat line is, whether the Government will sanction one from Geelong to Ballarat, or from Melbourne to Ballarat. That antagonistic views influence the exertions of these two places, and their connected interest, is so well known that it scarcely needs comment. A spirit of jealousy has always existed. Melbourne is the capital, but the Geelongites contend that their town *ought* to have been the capital, and hence an evident desire on the part of the latter to out-strip Melbourne in every possible way, while Melbourne interests are necessarily brought to bear against the efforts of Geelong, and the preponderating weight of Melbourne has hitherto invariably overbalanced that of Geelong.

Much of the difficulty which the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company has had to contend with has emanated with those closely identified with a Geelong journal, if current report be not wholly devoid of truth. It will be remembered by our readers how conspicuous a certain ex-member of the Legislature made himself last November in communicating matter to the London papers, adverse to the Geelong and Ballarat Company, and making statements at variance with what has since proved to be the true state of the railway question in Victoria. In fact he, with certain worthy co-peers, did not hesitate to persist in their misrepresentations, with no other object than the frustration of plans of railway extension which did not emanate from themselves, although they professed to be sincere colonial patriots, desirous solely for the prosperity and welfare of their adopted country. Suspicion of their views was readily roused by their own acts; and it is clear that no credit has redounded to them, either in this country or in the colony. The great injury which will necessarily result to the town of Geelong, and the interests of the shareholders of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, by constructing the Ballarat line from Melbourne instead of Geelong, will therefore be justly chargeable to those gentlemen who have been influenced by private and narrow-minded views, in frustrating an undertaking of such vast importance to Geelong and its vicinity, and on which the shareholders of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway relied as their great and main source of profit.

SAFETY-LAMPS.—Mr. E. W. Binney, F.R.S., read a paper on Tuesday, before the Manchester Geological Society, upon Mining Lamps, in which he stated that since the discovery of the lamp by Sir H. Davy, in 1816, little had been done in the way of improving it. For simplicity, utility, and cheapness this lamp would, in the opinion of most practical men, be preferred to any yet introduced. The inventor especially cautioned workmen against allowing the gauze cylinder to become heated to dull redness, and against moving it in the face of a strong current of air; it was never his idea that it was to be opened and closed like the door of a common lantern in the open air. George Stephenson's lamp was a common Davy, with a glass cylinder on the outside close to the gauze; it had never been in great use owing to the glass being liable to break, and from the light being extinguished in an impure atmosphere sooner than in the Davy. Upton and Roberts's lamp had the glass inside the gauze instead of out; it was, no doubt, safe and useful, but it was more expensive than the Davy, and its increased cost was not compensated for by its greater safety. Clanny's lamp had the gauze inside the glass, and although it had come into considerable use in the North, many objected to it from the glass being liable to be broken, and from the light being extinguished in the impure atmosphere. He considered the Mueseler and Belgian lamp not nearly so safe as the lamps protected with both gauze and glass. Mr. Sherwood, of Birmingham, had improved upon Roberts's lamp, by using a new description of wick and burning apparatus—the lamp required no snuffing for 24 hours. This lamp has not been used in a mine, but it was arranged that one of them should be tried by Mr. Alfred Hewlitt in the mines belonging to the Ince Hall Colliery Company.

REDUCTION OF COPPER ORES.—Our readers are aware that at various periods patents have been taken out for the reduction of the poorer ores of this metal, like those for gold making—their name has been legion. We had first the gigantic scheme of Mr. Duclos, then Mr. Napier's, for reducing the carbonates, at Bow Common; afterwards a plan of M. de Sussex; this last to be effected by the means of soda, or some other alkali; this last-named gentleman had works at Millwall, and in the year 1848 was about to have his process practically tested; however, owing to peculiar circumstances, which it is not necessary here to advert to, this was not proved, and M. de Sussex and his invention may be now considered to be both in abeyance. Last year, a great parade was made of a new discovery at Twista, near Frankenberg, in the electorate of Hesse Cassel; and in the month of March, the current year, we directed attention to Bergmester Sinding's process, in Norway. These things should be practically tested; if they are ephemeral and chimerical let them at once be scouted, but if they are of the great utility their promoters imagine, we say let them be fairly tried, and by their merits stand or fall. The latest invention that has come under our notice is that of Messrs. Archibald Reid and Chas. O'Neil; this method can treat rich ores, but it is especially useful for the poorer, those containing only from 1½ to 3 per cent. of metal. The method adopted by them is to reduce the ore to such a state of powder that it will pass through a small sieve (they do not, however, inform us what the hole is), to mix it with crude "kelp;" the combina-

tion thus obtained is slightly damped, then subjected to a dull red heat, in a reverberatory furnace, with the air admitted to assist oxidation. The sulphuric and other acids generated in the furnace thus form a compound sulphate of copper. The matters then obtained are, whilst hot from the furnace, placed in a vessel of boiling water, in which the boiling is continued till the whole of the metallic salts are dissolved. Before cooling the solution is drawn off into a tank or other reservoir, containing scrap iron, which decomposes the solution, and the metallic copper is precipitated. During the whole of the process it would appear that a constant stirring with the rables is necessary—in fact, that a method of calcination is gone through, similar to that practised by the Freiberg assayers when reducing their copper samples; the gist of the process, however, lays in the precipitation and subsequent reduction of the copper to a metallic state. It is not our intention here to hazard an opinion as to the feasibility of any of the various modifications and improvements that have been proposed. Our duty has been a simple one—to lay them before those interested, and to let these take them *quantum valent*. At this present period when there are so many mysterious modes proposed for the obtaining of the precious metals, we certainly think that such a process as that of Messrs. Reid and O'Neil, divested as it is of all the gloom and foreshadowing of great events, should be practically tried; in Swansea there are numbers of reverberatory calciners, the expense of "kelp" is but a trifle, and, therefore, the experiment can be tested—adopted if good, and, finally, rejected if weighed in the scale and found wanting.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

AUG. 7.—The Iron Trade continues quiet, but things certainly do not appear to be getting worse, as some believe that there are signs of improvement. The great falling off within the last few months has been in the United States' demand, and this has been the more felt from the fact that the reduction of the tariff has come into effect there, which was expected to have considerably increased the orders from that quarter. The quantity of iron, in the form of bar, bolt, and rod, exported to the United States in the first six months of the present year was 127,274 tons, whilst last year it was 204,078 tons, and even in the disastrous year 1855 it was 128,037 tons. Many persons are of opinion that the demand for iron from this country to America must decline as the facilities for transit and manufacture increase in that country. There are, however, some evidences that increased orders will come from there shortly. Orders held back for some time have been given out, although to no large extent, and an impression prevails that as their excellent harvest is got in the Americana will buy more largely. There are more enquiries for rails for India and Australia, but, with the exception of some few small quantities, the orders are gone to Wales or Yorkshire, where, in consequence, prices for this article are said to be firmer. It is difficult to estimate the immediate effect upon the iron trade of the troubles in India, but we presume no Englishman, with a spark of national pride and determination, sees any other possible ultimate result of the mutiny than its suppression, and the firmer establishment of our power in that country: there can be no question that it will finally tend to hasten the laying down of railways, and so greatly promote the iron trade. It is not unlikely that this may speedily be felt in the promotion of railway projects. The importance of the Euphrates Valley route has been rendered more evident from the necessity now felt for the rapid conveyance of troops there; and probably the last difficulties to its execution will soon be removed, and the East India Company has, only a few days ago, given a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the East Bengal Railway from Calcutta, which is to cost 1,000,000. Still there must be a temporary interruption of trade in India, which will be felt for some time, even after the country is reduced to quiet, and the effect must be for the present to check our exports of iron there, as well as other goods, although, perhaps, not to the same extent. The Australian demand is, however, steadily growing, and this will not suffer from Indian troubles.

The improved form of the Trade Returns, showing the chief countries to which the exports are sent, brings to light an important fact. The minor countries, which take only a small amount of our manufactures, are classified together as "other countries." The exports to these "other," or minor countries, show a rapid increase, proving that commercial activity is extending to the remotest corners, and that new markets for our produce are constantly being opened up. On the whole, it may be said that the iron trade is not likely to show much change at present, but a fair amount of business is being done, and employment is general.

Pig-iron continues quiet: 42. 2s. 6d. is the highest quotation for hot-blast mine pigs, and makers who are compelled to sell submit to somewhat lower rates. Stone is firm, 18s. being given for gobbins and balls. The red hematite of Cumberland is increasingly imported, and the price this quarter has been fully as firm as last, and the North Staffordshire stone is also coming into the district largely. Pig makers complain that with prices of ore at present rates their trade is not remunerative.

Tin and copper continue firm, and the former is not unlikely to advance further when manufacturers who purchased before the Dutch sales require to replenish their stocks. The trade is very good for the season. Considerable orders, both home and foreign, especially Australian, are being received, and probably now that the smelters find that their *rate* to lower rates in anticipation of the sales of Banca is understood, and only results in the manufacturers in this country buying in stocks at low prices, while it does not have the effect of lowering the prices of the Dutch tin, they will abandon the practice. Legitimate trade always gains by the detection and defeat of tricks and dodges, as this practice must fairly be called.

In the general Hardware Trades there is a fair business doing, without any animation. Orders for Walsall goods are rather scanty, but the Saddlers' Ironmongery Trade has felt the effects of the dispatch of troops to India, a good number of military orders for that class of goods having been received, chiefly through London and Birmingham houses.

Mr. Horton's safety valve, of which an illustration and description was given some time ago in this letter, has been put to the test of trial, so far with satisfactory results. It was applied to a boiler belonging to Mr. S. H. Blackwell, at the Russell's Hall Furnaces, Dudley, and after being at work for about a fortnight, was taken off in the presence of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines. Mr. Brough, in a letter to the inventor, in describing the appearance of the interior surfaces of the two safety valves, says:—"The interior surfaces were clean, and I was especially surprised to find the cylindrical or piston part thereof in good working order. If I might judge by the state of the boiler, I should say that the water is abundantly charged with mineral matter; therefore the test may be considered as rather of a severe character, and affords reason to suppose that your safety apparatus will be operative under my conditions." This statement is extremely satisfactory, the only reason why it is not perfectly so being, that the time during which the valve was at work was short. The only fears as to the practical excellence of the invention arose from a doubt as to whether, in the case of water containing much mineral matter, the small aperture in the valve which works when the pressure is below what the boiler is worked at might become choked. It was also feared that the larger piston valve, which never moves except when the pressure exceeds the amount at which the valve is weighted, might in consequence stick, owing to corrosion. This experiment goes to show that these fears were groundless. It is probable that the smallness of the aperture in the lesser piston is the cause of this, as a thin current of steam constantly acting upon the surfaces would tend to keep them clean; and as this aperture is so small, any sudden increase of steam must of necessity raise the other piston, which is thus kept in constant action, and so prevented from corroding. It may be mentioned that the new safety valve carried off the excess from a nest of eight boilers, working at a pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch. Should the result of this trial be borne out by further experiments, Mr. Horton's safety valve may be fairly pronounced not only one of the most ingenious, but also one of the most valuable, inventions ever added to the steam-engine, and cannot fail to be generally adopted.

We cannot help sharing the regret so universally expressed throughout the county of Stafford at the sale now taking place at Alton Towers. The total dispersion of this renowned collection of old family relics, memorials of times and ages long since departed, appears to us something like sacrilege, and we should have thought the noble family to whom they were left would have long hesitated before such a proceeding could be sanctioned. For they are neither more nor less than the prized heirlooms of one of our most ancient nobility, whose name has been invariably associated with all that is chivalrous or noble, whose deeds of arms have been second to none, and the names of whose statesmen will be handed down to posterity in all pages of the history of this land; and we

think upon this sale with greater indignation, when it is currently reported, we know not with what truth, that an offer was made by Earl Talbot of 5 per cent. on the valuation money, and if the cause should be decided in his favour, he would then take the entire property. By acceding to this arrangement, so great a misfortune would have been prevented. The rejection of this offer augurs ill for the taste or good feeling displayed by the prime movers in this lamentable dispersion of one of the most interesting collections of bygone times, and which never can be replaced. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Respecting Iron, the American correspondent of the *Birmingham Journal* says:—"The only thing in regard to the iron trade that has come to my knowledge, worth recording here, is the movement in progress in the iron regions on Lake Superior. The quality of the Superior ore is said to surpass the finest of Northern Europe, and the quantity is reported to be almost inexhaustible. Little could be done hitherto in developing the untold wealth of that region on account of the difficulty of transportation; this, however, is now greatly facilitated by the completion of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary. Iron ore is now forwarded from thence, and sold to the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Last year 11,000 tons were shipped, and in the present year it is computed that 30,000 tons will be sent, and it is expected to increase in that proportion for several years to come, and it seems quite probable when it is considered that this ore can be shipped to England and sold in its raw state at a profit. A branch railroad to the mines has been commenced, to be incorporated with the Chicago and Fond du Lac Railroad, by which the ore can be sent direct by rail to Chicago. Some gentlemen of this city have invested money in the establishment of a furnace near the mines for the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron. If the enterprise prove successful other furnaces will, of course, soon be built. This, I believe, the only instance in which new ironworks are in course of erection in this country at the present moment. The manufacture since the last alteration of the tariff is not sufficiently remunerative to tempt speculation, and with the imminent prospect of still further reductions of duty before them, most people now engaged in iron making would gladly back out of it if they could."

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

AUG. 6.—A sad and fatal accident has occurred at the Rhymney Ironworks, Monmouthshire, to which we have alluded in several previous articles. About three o'clock on the morning of Thursday last one of the largest boilers exploded, killing three men almost outright, and inflicting most severe injuries on about eight others. The boiler was one of four erected some time since to supply steam power to the rolling-engine, and it is a somewhat singular fact that about two years ago the boiler which then stood in the place of the late one also exploded, but on that occasion very little damage was done, and no loss of life caused. A great part of the case in the explosion on Thursday last was hurled over a tip 30 feet in height, and the tube itself struck the stack, loosening it so much that it was almost immediately taken down. The whole of the fittings-up were completely demolished, and the ground for a long distance was strewn with the remains. The engineer, named Owen Davies, was hurled under a wall of masonry 15 feet high, from which his corpse, dreadfully mutilated, was recovered after a deal of labour. Another man was also immediately killed, and a third, whose back was broken by the fall of a rafter, lived only a few hours. A jury was assembled in the evening of the same day for the purpose of viewing the bodies, and taking steps preliminary to a formal enquiry which will take place on the cause of the explosion. The origin of the accident is at the present moment uncertain, and it is feared that the death of the engineer—the only man who could, probably, have explained it—will prevent the matter ever being revealed. The adjourned inquest will take place this week, particulars of which we shall be able to present in our next.

Another accident has also taken place in the same neighbourhood. A collier, named William Williams, while working in the Duffryn Pit, was crushed to death by a fall of coal. The man appears to have been always unfortunate, several accidents having previously happened to him, but he has hitherto escaped with a broken limb.

The discovery of gold in North Wales, reported in last week's *Journal*, has caused some little interest here, and there is no doubt in the minds of practical men that further researches would develop considerable riches. As we have before observed, however, coal and iron ore are more sought after than gold, and it is doubtful whether the latter could be secured in sufficient quantities to cover the cost of working.

The tin works here are, at present, actively employed. At Pontnewydd and Pontrhydryn extensive operations are being carried on, and the hands are fully engaged. This department of trade has not, at present, been generally influenced by events in the East, although supplies from thence must necessarily be irregular for some time to come. The iron works are also busy. At Dowlais, trade is depressed to a trifling extent, but a good many orders are in hand. At Ebbw Vale and Aberystwyth a steady business is being carried on. The Tredgar works are also in full operation, and the trade generally is in an improving position.

We gave the particulars a few weeks ago of an accident in a coal pit near Rhymney, by which a man lost his life through the negligence of the signalman. We stated at the time that at the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against him, and he was committed for trial. At the Monmouth Assizes this week the grand jury ignored the bill, the Judge (Mr. Baron Martin) referring to the case in the following words:—"The manslaughter alleged is the death of a person named Edwards, said to have been caused by the negligence of the accused not giving the proper number of signals when the deceased was about to ascend a pit. It seems to be the practice when an empty bucket is to be drawn up to give a single knock, and to give three when men were about to ascend. No doubt if a man take upon himself to give a notice of this kind, he is bound to be careful in the performance of it, and is responsible for the consequences of his neglect. In the event of accident or death happening he is guilty of manslaughter, which you know is a general word, comprising all species of killing not amounting to murder. Now, you must first satisfy yourselves that the man was guilty of negligence. The only depositions that I have read are those taken before the coroner at the inquest, and at which the man himself was examined. The man states that he gave two knocks, and was about to give the third, when the bucket was suddenly drawn up. You will please ascertain that; for if it be so, the man cannot be said to have been guilty of negligence which caused the death, and cannot be amenable to the law. I need not tell you that whether the man be guilty of manslaughter or not, no one probably regrets the accident more than the prisoner himself." These remarks had their weight, apparently, with the grand jury, although it might possibly have had a good effect on men placed in similar offices to that the accused lately held had the enquiry been suffered to proceed.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

AUG. 6.—The iron trade continues to maintain its healthy character, and prices are well supported. The orders for manufactured iron for home and foreign consumption are numerous, and at the various mills and forges there is ample indication of a busy trade. The pig-iron market is scarcely so firm; warrants are quoted at 70s. 6d., buyers.

The Coal Trade is tolerably active, and prices are better supported than of late. We have a number of new collieries springing up on the Derbyshire coal field, and there is a manifest increase in production in South Yorkshire.

On Saturday last, Mr. C. Morton, the Inspector of Coal Mines for Yorkshire, charged a collier, named John Hardy, of Heckmondwike, with violating the special rules made for the guidance and working of Messrs. Firth and Co.'s colliery. The defendant was placed in the responsible situation of under-viewer, and on May 11, an explosion took place, which caused the death of a boy named John Thornton. There were four informations laid against the defendant. The first was for not seeing that tight stopping doors and door-sheets were needful; second, for allowing persons to work after gas was found until it was removed; third, for not pulling up two rails, and laying them across each other, at the entrance to a working place which had been reported unsafe; and fourthly, for permitting naked candles to be used when fire-damp existed in the mine. Mr. Skipworth, of Wakefield, solicitor, appeared to support the information, and considerable evidence was adduced; after which, the magistrate

convicted, on each information, in the following penalties—first, 5l. and costs, other charges 1l. each and costs, or four months' imprisonment with hard labour in default of payment. This case ought to be a sufficient warning to colliers to be on their guard, and to adhere strictly to the rules which govern their respective collieries.

A new mining company, called the Mill Dam Mining Company, situate at Great Hucklow, North Derbyshire, which promises to become a lucrative undertaking. The mine has been worked for about 17 years, and has never been known to fail, but during wet seasons the men are flooded out by water, there being no machinery whatever at the mine for pumping. We have had an interview with a gentleman who has inspected the mine, and procured specimens of the ore, which he picked from the mine bank, which have a very promising appearance. The mine was being worked, and the ore was being crushed by a horse-crusher. The mine has yielded well, but owing to the want of pumping apparatus it could only be worked in dry seasons. The lessees of the mine are two "furners," whose knowledge of mining is exceedingly limited, and who sub-let it to a practical miner, and all parties have hitherto reaped a profit. These rustics are not sufficiently wealthy to put down an engine and pumps, and they are compelled to adopt one or two alternatives—either to risk the liability of being flooded out with water, or to seek public capital to purchase an engine and machinery, and hence the necessity of forming a company. A very high opinion is formed of the mineral seat, which is four acres in extent, and as profitable mining is being carried on under the present disadvantageous system, what might not be the result with motive power and pumps? About one-half of the shares necessary were taken up in 20 minutes after the assembling of a meeting on Tuesday last to form the company.

The Eyam Mine had a sale of ore to-day, which is said to have realised about 1200l. The mine is looking well, but there is a scarcity of water for dressing the ore.

The Stoney Way Mining Company, at Matlock, have been creating a stir in the mining district of North Derbyshire. The shares, upon which 1s. deposit has been paid, have changed hands at 40s. premium.

The North Derbyshire Mining Company are now beginning to make their property heard in the share market. The very lengthened delay, and all the tedious alterations which have occupied so much time, are completed; and on Friday last the miners cut a rich lode of ore, which promises to make the mine a valuable property. The ore was cut in driving a cross-cut east and west, but that part of the mine which is contemplated to be the richest has not at present been touched. The mine is being worked night and day, and further important results are expected. The most ample evidence has been afforded this week, by a variety of concurrent causes, that the company are upon the Great Eyam vein. The shares have improved about 15s. each, and now there is no doubt of their rising to a high figure in the market.

THE TIN TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

In the early part of the past month Tin was dull, but as the 16th approached became stiffer: 1000 slabs Straits were done at 125s., and then some small lots at 130s., and 300 slabs of Banca at 135s. On the 15th, the day before the Dutch sale, 1000 slabs Straits were offered at 132s., without finding buyers.

The result of the 16th was such as to quite astonish every one: the whole 190,559 slabs were sold at 82½ fl., equal to 1397. 10s., f.o.b., Holland; and the 2175 slabs Billiton, which were offered directly after the sale of the Banca, realised 82½ fl., equal to 1406. 5s., f.o.b., Holland. The demand at the sale was so enormous, that there were unlimited orders for 287,000 slabs, and all buyers only got two-thirds of the quantity ordered. There was at once a great anxiety to get tin—anything offered at the sale price was eagerly taken, and prices rapidly rose.

There must certainly have been some large buyers, or great combination in the market, as we cannot believe that consumers, or even ordinary speculators, could have given such large unlimited orders; and this confirms a rumour generally current—that a combination in France are at present holders of over 100,000 slabs. Should this prove true, we may see most wonderful fluctuations in the market, and very high prices may be paid, as such a large quantity held by one party, and taken out of the market, must affect prices most materially.

From what we can learn, neither the English smelters nor English consumers get much tin at this sale, as they were afraid to give unlimited orders, but at 80 fl. a large quantity would have been taken by legitimate consumers, who were undoubtedly bare of stock. Since the sale, consumers have bought a fair quantity of foreign, and freely of English tin, and the smelters find it difficult to meet their requirements.

On July 18, English tin advanced 7½, and again on the 22d 3½, so that prices at present stand thus—Refined, 144½, delivered in Wales less 2½ per cent. discount; Straits, 142½; Banca, 145½; to 146½, nett in London. It is clear that refined tin is the most advantageous purchase for the tin-plate manufacturer: the only thing is, as they get as much as they require? We believe there are good stocks of tin in Cornwall, and the smelters will do all they can to keep the trade.

The first transaction in the market after the result of the Dutch sale was 1600 slabs Straits, at 139s. cash, and any tin that offered was eagerly picked up, at prices varying from 139s. to 142s.; one lot was done at 144s., and we now quote the price 144s. to 144½, but with little or no Straits tin in the market. 300 slabs of Billiton tin, which were offered in public sale on July 23, sold at 142½ 5s. Sales of Banca have been made at from 143s. to 146½, and we now quote the price 145s. to 146½; but in prices in Holland are so much higher than here, either they must come down, or so must advance.

The deliveries in Holland since the sale up to July 30 have been 39,565 slabs, and on July 31 the stock was 157,944 slabs. Estimated stock of tin here on July 31, 369 tons. The import of tin into London during the past month has been—Straits, per *William Frederick*, 304 slabs; per *Spartan*, 60; Banca, from Holland, 2600—2964 slabs.

The export of tin during June and the first six months was as follows:—
Month ended June 30—Six months ended June 30—
1855. 1856. 1857. 1855. 1856. 1857.
Foreign—cwt. 569 14 922 2,438 1,318 3,329
English 2306 3010 4023 13,434 16,603 30,379
The export of tin from Singapore to Great Britain from May 16 to June 12 was 643 pekals; and to America, 1108 pekals. Prices, \$32 to \$33. From Penang, from May 19 to June 19, to Great Britain, 1997 pekals; and to America, 554 pekals.
VOIS D'ADRESSEMENT ET NOTRE.

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, JULY 17.—Our home market sympathies somewhat with the English, as described in the *Mining Journal* of June 27; although the demand for copper here is delivered, the price is well sustained, and is fully one half cent the pound above our last quotations. Sales have been made recently at 26½ to 26¾ c. A delegation of highly respected and intelligent gentlemen from the East have lately returned from a visit to the mines of Lake Superior, and express themselves much pleased with the general appearance and progress of the various works, and very much surprised at the magnitude of mass copper, as well as strengthened in their confidence of continued success at the Pittsburgh and Minnesota Mines.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON.—Sales were made on June 19 at \$273 per share, an improvement of \$7 per share over previous quotations; on June 22 a sale was made at \$275; and during the present month about 20 shares have been disposed of at \$280 per share. The stock is in demand at quotations. The return for May was 165 tons, and for June the estimate is 135 tons. The falling off in the production of June is attributable to the loss of the use of the engine at No. 3 shaft, by a fire which destroyed the engine-house. Fortunately the engine itself was saved, without great injury. By Aug. 1 a stone building will be erected, and the engine started again. The No. 4, or most northerly shaft, is progressing, and it will probably be ready for use during 1858. The other new shaft, cut out of an old one, will be completed during the next ten months, and these will add to the product largely.

MINNESOTA.—The return for May was 200 tons, and for June the estimate is upwards of 300 tons. The stock has reached \$179 per share during the month, but has since receded to \$170. The decline was caused by the announcement of a fall in the price of copper of ½ of a cent per pound. The shares are now in demand at \$170, and but few shares could be bought at \$175. Some small estimate of the importance of the work at this mine may be formed from the following extract from the agent's letter, dated July 3, 1857:—"As we go down No. 5 shaft to the 10 ft. level, and along the level east about 100 feet, we arrive at the 'great mass.' Around this about 25 men are cutting. The outside pieces are mostly cut off, and into the mass, leaving it an immense block of pure copper. The cuts now are about 6 ft. deep, and to get them of suitable size for shipment, the blocks are made about 6 feet long, by 1½ ft. high and wide, leaving them in a shape that might be used for columns or castings. Above this mass there yet remains a large amount of pure copper, the extent of which is not yet determined, and cannot be until the mass is removed. There seems to be from this mass, east for 200 or 300 ft., a succession of masses running into the conglomerate, one lying above the other, like steps. The openings of the vein at this point are very great, and require the removal of a large amount of rock. There are now 100 men working along here, mostly in view of each other, which with the great interest one feels in the wealth of the vein at this point, makes it a rare and wonderful sight. The various new points of opening in the mine look remarkably rich. The drift between shafts 3 and 4, at the 60 ft. level, was holed a few days since. The passage a back of 400 ft. long by 80 ft. high unbroken, and the vein in various points in this level looks well. This all is below the junction of the conglomerate and main vein. No. 2 shaft is now sunk to the 70 ft. level, and driven west about 50 ft. The vein at this point is at the junction of the main and conglomerate lodes—as we go east the veins separate; the distance being nearly double at No. 2 of what it is at No. 4 shaft; or as we go down, the junction is between the 40 and 50 ft. levels at No. 4 shaft; at No. 3 it is at the 60 ft. level, at No. 2 at the 70 ft. level. There is a large vein vein filled with copper down No. 2 shaft to the 70 ft. level, and along that level the vein is regular and well filled with copper. This junction of the two veins is an interesting feature in the work, and we have since it was first cut watched the result with great interest. We are getting depth sufficient now upon it at about No. 4 shaft."

and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURE and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES of LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

WHEATLEY KIRK'S IMPROVED PORTABLE UNITED ENGINE AND BOILER.—To parties requiring engine power, and who wish to be able to take it with them when their lease or tenancy expires, contractors, manufacturers, miners, farmers, &c. Wheatley Kirk recommends his NEW and IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER, which can be removed intact with the greatest facility, and not a particle of brickwork required. These united engines and boilers are being made from 2 to 20-horse power. Drawings, tracings, and specifications sent to any part of the United Kingdom or Continent.

Also, IN STOCK, a variety of Engineers' Tools, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Slotting, Planing, Punching, and Shearing ditto, Sawing ditto, Nut Cutting ditto, Stocks, Taps, Dies, Horizontal and Vertical Engines, from 2 to 100-horse power, Wastley Kirs, Engineer, &c. Central Office, Cross-street, Manchester; Works and Stores, the Wellington Works, Bonded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford. —N.B. Auctioneer and Valuer of every description of Mill Work, Plant, and Machinery.

TWO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.
This Corporation, being desirous of obtaining TENDERS for the ERECTION of a STONE LIGHTHOUSE TOWER on the Island of Go-rey, in St. Ives Bay, in the county of Cornwall, do hereby give notice to contractors, builders, and others who may be desirous of executing the work.

The plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of the contract, are deposited at this House, and may be inspected on any day between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Four p.m.

Tenders must be sent to this House, directed as required, on or before Monday, the 31st August next. By order of the Corporation, P. H. BERTHOE, Secy.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY, and delivery upon their works, Brema Eaves, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, of the following MATERIALS:

- 105 yards of CAST-IRON PUMP PIPES, 12 in. bore, 9 ft. lengths, with bracketed flanges, and ten bolt holes in each. Each flange to be 1½ in. thick, and to be faced in the lathe to section. The thickness of metal in 30 of the pipes to be 1 in., and in the remainder to be ¾ in.
 - ONE 11½ in. WORKING-BARREL, 12 ft. long, 1½ in. cast metal correctly bored, 1½ in. flanges, faced in the lathe to section, with brackets and bolt holes. Two sets of buckets with rings, two bucket dippers with joints, bucket doorpieces and clack doorpieces, with doors about 3 in. thick, ten bolts to each door, side socket and ram bored and turned, the suction pipes leading to clacks to be 10 in. bore.
 - 250 WROUGHT-IRON BOLTS AND NUTS, 4½ in. long, of 1 in. iron, square under head, for pump and pipes.
 - TWO SETS OF WROUGHT-IRON PLATES, 12 ft. long, 5 in. wide, ¾ in. thick, with twelve bolt holes in each, and 12 in. square, 8 in. bolts and nuts, 2 cap tail joints for rods, connecting bucket, dagger joint and top rod; straps 8 ft. long, 5 in. wide, ¾ in. thick; 8 in. inch square bolts and nuts; neck pieces 3 ft. long, 2½ in. square.
- The whole of the cast-iron specified above to be the best sound grey metal; the whole of the wrought-iron to be of the best hammered forgotton scrap.
- Forms of tender and other particulars may be obtained upon application to the company's surveyor, Mr. H. MASTERS, Guildhall Chambers, Bristol.
- Tenders to be delivered on or before Tuesday, the 18th day of August.
- The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tenders.
- Bristol, Aug. 6, 1857. By order, B. D. COLLENS, Managing Director.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR BORING TOOLS AND PUMPS.

The Directors of this company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BORING TOOLS AND PUMPS.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. T. A. YARNOW, the company's engineer, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on and after Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Tenders to be sent in addressed to the directors, at the company's offices, before Twelve o'clock on Friday, the 21st inst. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order of the Board, THOS. BURNELL, Secy.

Scinde Railway Company's Office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, the 14th day of August, 1857, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the transaction of the general business of the company.

CHANDOS, Chairman.
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.
H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Dated Euston Station, this 22nd July, 1857. C. E. STEWART, Secy.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 31, LOMBARD STREET.

PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq., Chairman.
J. W. BURMESTER, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
WILLIAM CORY, Esq., Secretary.
JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq., Secretary.
JOS. C. EWART, Esq., Secretary.
AUBREY A. HOUGHTON, Esq., Secretary.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors, held on Thursday, the 6th August, 1857, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following report for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1857, was read by the secretary—

WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., in the chair.

Your directors have the satisfaction of meeting the proprietors on this occasion, for the purpose of placing before them the accounts and balance-sheet pertaining to the six months ending the 30th June last.

These accounts have been examined and signed by your auditors; they show the gross profit for the above-named period, after making good for bad and doubtful debts, to be £108,475 15s.; and the net profit derivable therefrom, after deducting expenses at the head office and all the branches, interest to customers and rebate, £59,104 1s. 3d., including the balance brought forward from the previous half-year.

Your directors have declared a dividend—similar to that of June last year—of 5 per cent., for the six months, free of income tax, and have carried forward the sum of £14,145 15s. 3d. to the next account.

Advantage has been taken of the opening presented by the failure of the old bank at Hastings, to occupy the ground at the different points in that neighbourhood where it had agencies, and your directors are glad to report that the general business of the bank is making satisfactory progress.

The dividend will be payable at the head office, or at the branches, on and after Monday, the 17th inst.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, JUNE 30, 1857.

Dr.—To capital paid up £500,000 0 0
Reserve fund 100,000 0 0
Customers' balances, &c. 3,857,291 11 11
Profit and loss balance, from last account £7,795 14 3
Ditto, rebate, &c., ditto 9,667 8 3
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 108,475 15 0 = **125,938 17 6**

Total £4,583,220 9 3

Ca.—By cash on hand at head office and branches £400,261 8 5
Cash placed at call, and at short notice 837,961 17 0 = **1,238,222 5 5**

Investments, viz:—
Government and guaranteed stocks 250,430 1 3
Other stocks and securities 173,329 3 2 = **423,759 4 5**

Discounted bills, notes, and temporary advances to customers in town and country 2,442,195 17 10
Advances to customers on special securities 290,577 2 4 = **2,732,773 0 2**

Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with furniture and fixtures 51,144 4 10
Interest paid to customers 32,476 10 11
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income-tax 44,744 3 8

Total £4,583,220 9 3

Dr.—To interest paid to customers £32,476 10 11
Expenses, as above 44,744 3 8
Rebate on bills not due, &c., carried to profit and loss new account 9,614 1 8
Dividend at 5 per cent. for the half-year 24,959 0 7
Balance carried forward to profit and loss new account 14,145 0 8

Total £125,938 17 6

Ca.—By balance brought forward from last account £7,795 14 3
Rebate, &c., ditto 9,667 8 3
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 108,475 15 0

Total £125,938 17 6

By balance brought down 14,145 0 8
By rebate, &c., brought down 9,614 1 8

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and compared the items it comprises with the several books and vouchers relating thereto, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) JOHN WRIGHT } Auditors.
FREDERICK GASKELL }

London and County Bank, 27th July, 1857.

The report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders. 2. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously: That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Extracted from the minutes. (Signed) W. C. JONES, Secy.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1857, on the capital stock of the company, will be paid to the proprietors, either at the head-office, 31, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after Monday, the 17th of August inst.

By order of the Board, W. MCKEOWN, General Manager.

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of 6d. 1s. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

TUESDAY, 11th of August, 1857.

FERRAN ST. GEORGE UNITED MINES, PERRANZABULOE.

MR. CORFIELD is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the above day, commencing at Twelve o'clock at noon, the remainder of the valuable MINE MATERIALS thereon, comprising:—

- 1 valuable engine, 60 in. and 100 in. cylinders (combined), 5 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 4 boilers, about 34 tons.
- 180 in. engine, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft, with 3 boilers, about 33 tons.
- 1 winding-engine, with boiler, about 6 tons.
- 1 18 in. crushing-engine and boiler, about 6 tons.
- 3 balance-bobs.
- 1 excellent capstan.
- 1 cast head.
- 2 shears, 36 and 60 ft. in length.
- 25 pumps, varying from 12 in. to 18 in., 9 ft. long.
- 7 H and top doorpieces, 12 to 15 in. Working-barrels.
- Windbores.
- About 150 lots of timber, and many other valuable materials and effects.

The above (with the exception of the engine), will be sold without reserve. To view, apply to Capt. PILL or SOX, on the mine, and for all further information apply to the auctioneer, Penryn.—August 3, 1857.

CORNWALL.

DESIRED FREEHOLD ESTATE, FIELDS, WOOD, AND COPPICE, AT MORVAL, NEAR HESSENFORD, LOOE, AND MENHENIOT.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Moorhead's Royal Hotel, Devonport, on Thursday, the 13th August next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the following very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, FIELDS, WOOD, COPPICE, AND OTHER PROPERTY, situate in the parish of Morval, between Hesseford and Loe, in the county of Cornwall:—

- Lot 1.—ALL that MESSAGE, TENEMENT, and FARM, called CARLEAN, situate in the parish of Morval aforesaid, containing 42 acres, or thereabouts, now in the possession of Mr. Johns, as tenant thereof. A new farm-house, with suitable offices, was lately erected on this lot, and it forms a very compact and desirable property.
- Lot 2.—THE REVERSION IN FEE of all that MESSAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the easternmost of three erected on part of a field, called LOWER HARE PARK, now in the occupation of Mr. Goves, or his tenants.
- Lot 3.—THE FEE-SIMPLE of the remaining part of the said FIELD, called LOWER HARE PARK, containing about 2 acres, more or less.
- Lot 4.—ALL that FREEHOLD FIELD, called the UNDERWAY and WOOD, in the parish of Morval aforesaid, containing 3a. 3a. 3p.
- Lot 5.—ALL that FREEHOLD FIELD, called the LONG DOWN, situate near the last lot, and containing 6a. 2a. 3p.
- Lot 6.—ALL that FREEHOLD FIELD, called MUDE HILL, containing 5a. 1a. 3p.
- Lot 7.—ALL that FREEHOLD COPPICE and WOOD, called CARLEAN WOOD, situate in the parish of Morval aforesaid, containing 10a. 3a. 3p. The coppice and timber are to be taken at a valuation, in the usual way.

It is believed that Lot 1 is intersected by several mineral lodes; and it is by no means improbable that the locality may, ere long, become a mining district, being directly south of, and not far distant from, Wheal Mary Ann and Treleway.

A large portion of the purchase-money of Lot 1 may remain on mortgage, if desired. The tenant, Mr. Johns, and Mr. PAUL, carpenter, Wide Guss, will show the various lots; and all further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. LITTLE and BILLING, solicitors, 53, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.

Dated July 22, 1857.

TO METAL REFINERS AND DEALERS, BRASS AND IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS. LEASE OF EXTENSIVE PREMISES, WITH CHIMNEY, SHAFT AND FURNACES; LIKEWISE THE TOOLS AND STOCK.

MR. WHITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, St. Jude-street, Old Bethnal Green-road, on Monday, August 17, at Twelve o'clock, the contents of a METAL REFINERY, and DEALER in METALLIC GOODS, with the LEASE of the PREMISES, FIXED PLANT, and FIXTURES. Like-wise, in lots, all the tools, utensils, stock of metal, &c., including a large quantity of brass, pewter, and zinc alloy, copper slag, gun metal (in ingots), &c.; quantity of iron plates, old iron, spring van, and miscellaneous property.

Catalogues on the premises; and at the auctioneer's offices, 45, Old-street, where the lease can be seen and particulars had.

CORNWALL.—SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE.

MESSRS. PRICE AND CLARK are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, the 18th August, at Twelve for One, the highly important and valuable MINE, known as the SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, situate in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, on the Cornish side, adjoining the River Tamar, together with the capital 49 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, and ALL the expensive PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, for working the mine, which is now in full operation. The mine is bounded on the north-west by the South Wheal Maria and Wheal Williams, on the south by Hingston Down Great Consols, on the north-east (the river only) by the far-famed Devon Great Consols Mine, the dividends received from which have exceeded £40,000 a year, and the mine is in every respect of the most promising character. The grant of the site is for 20 years, from the Duchy of Cornwall, commencing in 1852, subject to the moderate payment of 1-15th dues; and the coal is generally of the most superior quality.

Descriptive particulars may be had seven days preceding the sale, of T. Nicolson, Esq., Tavistock; and in London, of F. P. CHAPPELL, Esq., solicitor, No. 25, Golden-square; at Garraway's; and at Messrs. PRICE and CLARK's offices, 45, Chancery-lane.

IN CHANCERY.—LEY V. TULK.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, the very valuable IRONWORKS, FOUNDRIES, &c., known as the LOWCA IRON AND ENGINEERING WORKS, situate near Whitehaven; and also a FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLE, GARDENS, &c., situate at Parton, near Whitehaven; to be sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery.

MR. PETER BROAD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Ballard's Station Hotel, Whitehaven, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1857, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the above valuable PROPERTY.

The Lowca Ironworks are situate at Harrington, about one mile from Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland (on the line of railway from Whitehaven to Carlisle), and are erected on a piece of land containing 4a. 2a., or thereabouts, with power for the lessees to take any further quantity of land for the purposes of the said works at the rate of 2s. an acre. The FOUNDRIES, GAS WORKS, STEAM-ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, extensive ERECTING, SMITHS', FITTING, and OTHER SHOPS, STORE ROOMS, STABLES, and OTHER BUILDINGS, in which a very extensive business has been, and is now, carried on by Messrs. Tulk and Ley, as ironfounders and engineers; and also the STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, and EFFECTS, of and belonging to the said works, will be sold at the same time and place.

Whitehaven and the neighbourhood is very populous, and several railways are adjacent. There are no engineering works at or near Whitehaven, except those offered for sale. Iron ore and coal abound in the immediate vicinity, and of the best quality; and an extensive business in smelting ore might be carried on at the Lowca Works, they being well adapted for that purpose.

The FREEHOLD PROPERTY is situate at Parton, near the Lowca Works, and consists of a DWELLING-HOUSE, with court-yard and garden behind, a STABLE, GIG-HOUSE, and WASHHOUSE, and TWO GARDENS, on the east side of the street at Parton aforesaid.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the premises, will shortly be issued, and may be had in London of Mr. WILLIAM LAY, solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-square; Mr. THOMAS JONSON, solicitor, 5, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn; and of the auctioneer, at his office, 25, Poultry, of Messrs. BROCKBANK and HELDEN, and Mr. JOHN FOSTER-WHITE, solicitors, Whitehaven; and at the principal hotels in Whitehaven, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Carlisle, Preston, Glasgow, and Cardiff, and at the place of sale.

WILLIAM LAY, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL DISTRICT.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, COLLIERY OWNERS, AND OTHERS. MOST VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, CONTIGUOUS TO THE TOWNS OF SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM.

MESSRS. VENTOM AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Manchester (Midland Line), on Monday, the 31st day of inst., in the afternoon, in lots, the exceedingly valuable MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE, lying under upwards of 200 acres of land in the township of Kimberworth, and parish of Rotherham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; most advantageously situate close to the towns of Sheffield and Rotherham, and in many parts abutting on the Midland, and the Sheffield and Rotherham Railways, and nearly adjoining the River Don Navigation; and comprising FIVE valuable SEAMS OF COAL, and RICH VEINS OF IRONSTONE, including the Parkgate Seam, the Barnley Thick Bed, or Nine Feet Seam, the Swallow Wood, Red Ash, the High Eley, and the Silstone Bed. The IRONSTONE BEDS include the celebrated Black Mine Vein, and the five productive beds above the Swallow Wood Coal.—Particulars, with descriptive plans and sections, may be had of DAVID HUGHES, Esq., solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, London, E.C.; and of Messrs. VENTOM and Son, auctioneers and estate agents, 7, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

CARDINHAM MINE, ADJOINING THE TURNPIKE ROAD, MIDWAY BETWEEN LISKEARD AND BODMIN.

MR. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the MINE, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September next, in convenient lots, the MINE SETT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, of CARDINHAM MINE, comprising 36 ft. and 20 ft. WATER-WHEELS, 3½ ft. breast, iron axles; 3 balance-bobs; 1 logging-bob; 8 ft. 16 in. pumps, doorpieces, working, and windbores; 6½ ft. 13 in. pumps, doorpieces, windbores, and two workings; 5 ft. 9 in. pumps, doorpieces, windbores, and working; main and bucket rods; 3 in. and 1½ in. flat rods, pulleys, and stays; capstan, shears, 12 in. capstan-rope, contents of smiths' and carpenters' shops, iron, new and old timber, &c.

Refreshments will be ready at Eleven o'clock, and the sale commence at Twelve. Further information may be obtained of the auctioneer, at his office, 17½, George-street, Plymouth.

TO CAPITALISTS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, a COLLIERY, situate on the Main Line of the Midland Railway, and possessing immediate canal accommodation. It is at the present time in active operation, and is capable of yielding from 1500 to 2000 tons per week without any further outlay. There are upwards of 240 acres of unworked coal, comprised in two seams, which are now being worked. The plant may either be purchased, or included in the lease at an annual rent.

The mines are free from water; and an arrangement may be made, under which the lessors will take a large quantity of the coal for manufacturing purposes on the spot.—For particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. WOODROSE and JEFFCOCK, mining engineers, Midland-road, Derby.

VALUABLE IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, MILLWRIGHT'S WORKS, AND COTTAGE PROPERTY.

MESSRS. LOMAX AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Corb, the Swan Hotel, in Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1857, at Six o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, and in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale:—

- Lot 1.—ALL the valuable and very desirable IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, MILLWRIGHT'S WORKS, and PREMISES situate in Gas-street, in Bolton aforesaid, known by the name of the "Coronation Foundry," now carried on in full operation and efficiency by the eminent firm of Messrs. Hick and Son, the present tenants; together with the HIGH PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE of 12-horse power, steam-boiler, water, gas, and steam pipes, mill, gearing, machinery, tools, and effects, the schedule of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The FOUNDRY contains three furnaces—two for iron, and the other for brass—and has ample accommodation for turning out a large quantity of castings weekly. The remaining premises consist of millwrights' shops, office, and watch-house, with storeys high; dressing place, with pattern room over, two storeys; cupola place, with fireproof floor over gangway to pattern room; foundry, one storey; and plan, gateway, and room over, two storeys; boiler house and engine house, one storey; turning shop, two storeys, including press shop; turning shop, at the end of engine house; smithy, with five first-class anvils; screwing place, one storey; iron shed, brass foundry, and room over, two storeys; brass foundry, one storey; open shed and two yards, containing softening and hardening furnaces. The millwrights' shops are large, lofty, and commodious, have been recently built, and are fitted up with powerful cranes, mill gearing, lathes, drilling, planing, and other machines of the best description, and are in first-rate repair.

The MACHINERY comprises one horizontal boring machine, bed 13½ ft. long, with traversing carriage, head-stocks 21 in. high, top speed, &c.; one ditto, with boring bar 7½ ft. long, bed 8 ft. long; one self-acting planing machine, 15 ft. long, one large slotting machine, will take in 1 ft., with top speed, &c.; one large screwing machine, to screw up to 2 in., with 44 taps, 13 pair of dies, 5 stocks and dies, 4 screw keys; one small double-gear screwing machine, to screw up to 1½ inch with 17 taps, 12 pair of dies, 22 iron packings, 3 frames for dies and packings; one break lathe, back gear, head-stocks 26 in., 2 face plates, top speed, &c.; one back gear lathe, 12 in. head-stocks, two face plates; one slide rest, common rest, top speed, &c.; one ditto, 21 in. head-stocks, two face plates, top speed, &c.; one back gear lathe, bed 24 feet, head-stocks 22 in., will take in 15 in., with top speed, &c.; one back gear lathe, bed 25 feet long, head-stocks 29 in., two face plates, top speed, &c.; one slide lathe, bed 25 ft., back gear, head-stocks 18 in., raised 2½ in., two face plates, top speed, &c.; one back gear lathe, head-stocks 12 in., top speed, two face plates; one compound slide rest; one back gear lathe for screw cutting, with change wheels, bed 9 ft. long, head-stocks 9 in., three face plates; one common rest and stand, and slide rest; one slide lathe, bed 18 in. long, back gear, head-stocks 16 in., with face plates, top speed, &c.; one double-gear upright drill, with table and rack, and side rest; one iron crane, single purchase; two iron cranes, double purchase, with traversing carriages, jibs 12½ feet long, and chains; one iron crane, single purchase, chain press top, top speed, &c.; one wood crane, double purchase; one ditto, with traversing carriage, above blocks, and chain; one ditto, with chain; one powerful hydraulic press, imperfect; one ditto, 3½ in. ram, two press pumps; benches, grindstones, and a large quantity of millwrights' implements and tools. There is also a weighing machine (to weigh 5 tons), one of Millers' fire-proof safes, and a tin oil cistern, with brass taps. There are a large quantity of moulding boxes, and the patterns are very numerous and valuable.

The site of the above foundry and premises, including half of Stanley-street, Gas-street, and Hanover-street, contains 2590½ superficial square feet, or thereabouts. The leasehold for the residue of two several terms of 999 years, commencing respectively on the 25th of August, 1831, and the 1st of January, 1835, and the premises are subject to the yearly rent of £30 16s. 6d. Gas-street, Stanley-street, and Hanover-street, have been recently paved, sewered, and flagged, and admitted as public streets, and all expenses connected therewith payable in respect of these premises has been paid.

Lot 2.—A FREEHOLD MESSAGE or dwelling-house, with the cellar and appurtenances thereto belonging, now fitted up and used as a shop, situate on the north side of Coronation-square, in Bolton aforesaid, and fronting James Street, in the occupation of Thomas Crook as tenant thereof. Also a FREEHOLD COTTAGE or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, with the habitable cellar thereunder, and appurtenances thereto belonging, in the occupation of Betsy Walker and William Noddy, as tenants thereof, subject as to the premises comprised in this lot to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 11s. 6d.

Lot 3.—FOUR FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the habitable cellars thereunder, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the north side of Coronation-square aforesaid, two of which front Gas-street, and the other two front James Street, as tenants thereof, subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £2 4s. 6d.

Lot 4.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the habitable cellars thereunder and the entry and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the north side of Coronation-square aforesaid, one of which fronts Gas-street and the other Coronation-square, in the respective occupation of Robert Burrows, Wm. Atkinson, James Udall and Richard Booth, as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 10s. 10d.

Lot 5.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Coronation-square aforesaid, in the respective occupations of William Johnson and Thomas Morgans as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 7s. 3d.

Lot 6.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Coronation-square aforesaid, in the respective occupations of Samuel Onley and Thomas Morgans as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 3s. 7d.

Lot 7.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Coronation-square aforesaid, in the respective occupations of John Hilton and John McCune, as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 3s. 7d.

Lot 8.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Coronation-square aforesaid, in the respective occupations of John Hilton and John McCune, as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 3s. 7d.

Lot 9.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Coronation-square aforesaid, in the respective occupations of John Hilton and John McCune, as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 3s. 7d.

Lot 10.—TWO OTHER FREEHOLD COTTAGES or dwelling-houses, with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Coronation-square aforesaid, in the respective occupations of John Hilton and John McCune, as tenants thereof; subject to the apportioned yearly chief rent of £1 3s. 7d.

The whole of the above freehold cottages and cellars are now occupied by good tenants, and all expenses payable in respect thereof for paving and sewerage Gas-street have been paid.

A portion of the purchase money of the several lots may remain on security thereof, if desired by the purchaser.

The different Lots may be viewed and further information obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS LEE, of Atherton; Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, jun., of Church, near Atherton; Mr. THOMAS LEE, of Atherton; Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, jun., of Church, near Atherton; Mr. THOMAS LEE, of Atherton; Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, jun., of Church,

WHEAL HENRY LEAD MINE (LIMITED).
PARISH OF WYTHBURN, CROSSWAITE, CUMBRELAND.
A NEW SHARE IN THIS VALUABLE MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF. High lead ore is now being raised, and the mine is being worked by a Cornish spirit. Great results and speedy dividends may be relied on. To view the specimens of ore, applications to be made to Mr. Wm. Cockcroft, Chapel-street, Bradford; or Mr. John Gledhill, the secretary, 7, South Parade, Leeds. No share can be obtained unless applied for immediately.

BORINGDON CONSOLS MINE.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or DEMAND AGAINST THIS MINE or its adventurers, are hereby required, within one month from the date hereof, to present the same with an account thereof in writing, in order that the same may be investigated, and if correct, paid; and unless such claims be made, the assets (if any) of the company will be appropriated, and the adventurers will not hold themselves liable for any claim or demand whatsoever after the expiration of the above period of one month. Dated this 24th day of July, 1857. J. H. MURCHISON, Secy.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
THE ABOVE MINE, in the parish of Whitcomb, Devon, together with ALL THE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS thereon, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 15 ft. in diameter, and 1st-class 4-headed stamps; balance-bob; shaft-bob; line of shaft-rods (about 35 fms.) of 1 in. crown iron, with 14 fms. of 1 in. chain; 2 1/2 in. kibbles; 7 spare stamps; lifters; wood floors, about 7 or 8 cwt. of cast-steel rollers; about 2 1/2 cwt. of powder; and sundry other articles, for which see catalogue.

The above mine adjoins the celebrated Sortridge Consols Mine on the west, the discovery made in the 40 at which is looked upon as affecting most favourably the Sortridge Consols, and the Sortridge Consols has also made good returns, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of North Wheal Robert, now making good returns.

The present adventurers have expended a considerable sum in laying open the lodes, and several hundred pounds worth of tin ore have been sold, but a number of the shareholders not paying their calls obliges the company to offer this promising mine, with the machine, &c. Many of the present shareholders have been desirous of joining a new company, as they believe that with a small additional expenditure important discoveries will be made.

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BUTTERDON AND PENHAUGHER MINES.—FOR SALE, the MINE SETTS, the operations in which have been suspended on account of some shareholders, who are largely in arrears for calls.

ADON MINE has an excellent STEAM-ENGINE, with 8 tons boiler (new set on this mine), the cylinder is 22 in. diameter, the stroke 10 ft. in. together with PITWORK, OTHER MATERIALS, and ERECTIONS on the mine ready for immediate operation. The mine is situated in the parish of Sortridge, and lies north of Trevelyan Mine; the bearing of the lode in the latter mine into the middle part of Butterdon, where there is a run of ground about 30 fms. in length to its north boundary, it then enters Penhauger sett. A shaft has been sunk on a lode near Penhauger to the depth of 53 fms. from surface, and good quality lead ore raised and sold, which realised £19 10s. per ton. The part of the lode sunk on happens to be in unfavourable ground, the kilias being much contorted.

A lead lode in such ground is generally poor; the ground south is considered, from appearances in costeaning, to be more regular. Mine agents who have inspected the mine are of opinion that towards the middle and south part of the sett the lode would be found in more favourable kilias, and likely to prove productive. The nature of the lode is similar to Trevelyan, producing lead ore (galena), with carbonate and phosphate of lead, carbonate of lime, fluor-spar, mundie, prisan, and quartz. The rods could be carried from the engine to the middle part of the sett, so as effectively to work the same.

PENHAUGHER MINE.—This sett is north of Butterdon, where the two setts join; the workings in each are on the same lode, and are about 30 fms. apart. The kilias in Penhauger is less contorted, and the lode in consequence more kindly. There is a shaft of 9 fms. depth at the shaft, and the lode has been sunk on under 17 fms. The lode has been opened on its course in the sett a considerable length, and has a good appearance; good stones of lead ore, phosphate and carbonate of lead, fluor-spar, mundie, &c. have been met with, its character resembling Trevelyan lode. About 30 cwt. of ore are now on the surface. The run of the lode in this part of the sett is about 100 fms.; the length of sett, north and south, at the middle part is full 30 fms.—Offers, addressed to Mr. John Philp, Liskeard (the purser), will be received for each of the above mines, their machinery, materials, &c., until Monday, 10th September next.—Liskeard, Aug. 6, 1857.

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| 672 | Ding Dong (tin), Gwulva | 33 | 25 | 25 26 | 16 7 6 | 0 10 0-Mar. 2, 1887. |
| 179 | Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne | 257 1/2 | 310 | 300 320 | 97 0 0 | 0 7 0-June 9, 1887. |
| 13800 | Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock | 11. 13s. | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 0 11 6 | 0 2 0-May 8, 1887. |
| 500 | East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire | 32 | 100 | 100 110 | 27 0 0 | 0 3 0-July 1, 1887. |
| 2048 | East Falmouth (lead) | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 0-July 13, 1887. |
| 128 | East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan | 24 1/2 | 340 | 340 | 287 10 0 | 0 7 10-June 29, 1887. |
| 1024 | East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper) | 6 1/2 | 10 | 10 11 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0-June 30, 1887. |
| 5700 | Eyemouth (silver-lead) | 47. 14s. | 8 | 8 | 2 17 6 | 0 3 0-June 30, 1887. |
| 1400 | Exton Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire | 5 | 60 | 57 50 | 14 13 4 | 0 1 0-Aug. 6, 1887. |
| 4940 | Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath | 4 | 7 | 7 | 41 4 3 | 0 6 0-Feb. 17, 1887. |
| 4448 | General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead) | 3 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 0 8 | 0 3 0-June 5, 1883. |
| 2000 | Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire | 11 | 17 | 15 | 22 0 0 | 0 5 0-Sept. 3, 1880. |
| 1024 | Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer | 13 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 15 | 0 7 6 | 0 7 0-Dec. 21, 1882. |
| 243 | Graham and St. Aubyn (copper) | 100 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 30 25 | 4 0 0 | 0 2 0-July 1, 1886. |
| 6000 | Great South Tolgus (S.E.) | 2 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 6 0 | 0 4 0-April 21, 1887. |
| 26566 | Great Wheel Vor (tin, cop.), Helston (S.E.) | 7 | 4 | 3 1/2 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0-June 20, 1885. |
| 119 | Great Work (tin), Germoe | 100 | 140 | 140 | 231 10 0 | 0 7 10-Feb. 27, 1887. |
| 1024 | Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard | 8 1/2 | 8 | 8 1/2 | 3 12 6 | 0 7 0-Apr. 18, 1884. |
| 6000 | Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 16 0 | 0 2 0-Nov. 25, 1886. |
| 2000 | Holyford (copper), near Tipperary | 11 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 4 2 6 | 0 5 0-Jan. 28, 1887. |
| 2560 | Isle of Man (Limited) | 25 | 42 | 42 | 53 17 3 | 1 0 0-June 25, 1887. |
| 76 | Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire | 31. 13s. 6d. | — | — | 380 0 0 | 0 5 0-Mar. 10, 1881. |
| 20 | Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man | 100 | 1000 | 1420 0 0 | 80 0 0 | 0 0 0-June 30, 1887. |
| 160 | Levant (copper, tin), St. Just | 2 1/2 | 85 | 80 85 | 1062 0 0 | 4 0 0-May 12, 1887. |
| 5000 | Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth | 57. 15s. 11 1/2d. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0-Dec. 20, 1885. |
| 400 | Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales | 18 1/2 | 120 | 120 | 236 0 0 | 0 3 0-June 4, 1887. |
| 6000 | Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan | 41. 10s. 6d. | 3 | 3 1/2 | 0 5 6 | 0 3 0-Sept. 7, 1885. |
| 5000 | Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset | 3 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 7 6 | 0 3 0-May 29, 1887. |
| 5000 | Mervin (lead), Flint | 3 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 11 0 | 0 2 0-June 22, 1883. |
| 5000 | Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal) | 7 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 12 15 6 | 0 10 0-July 2, 1887. |
| 5000 | Nantes and Penrhyn, Limited (52 1/2 shares) | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6-Apr. 30, 1885. |
| 7500 | Nantlle Vale (copper), Llanfyllin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6-Nov. 29, 1884. |
| 6400 | Nether Heath, Westmoreland | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 4 0 0 | 0 1 0-July 21, 1886. |
| 470 | Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down | 50 | 35 | 35 | 48 0 0 | 1 0 0-Oct. 17, 1886. |
| 200 | North Pool (copper, tin), Pool | 33s. 10d. | 70 | 60 70 | 324 0 0 | 0 2 0-Dec. 16, 1884. |
| 140 | North Rosebar (copper), Camborne | 10 | 110 | 105 110 | 249 10 0 | 4 0 0-Sept. 26, 1883. |
| 6000 | North Wheel Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan (S.E.) | 11 1/2 | 13 | 11 1/2 | 13 3 0 | 0 10 0-June 17, 1887. |
| 6400 | Par Consols (copper), St. Blaize (S.E.) | 1 1/2 | 21 | 20 21 | 29 14 0 | 0 1 0-June 30, 1887. |
| 500 | Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire | 7 1/2 | — | 2 3 | 4 10 0 | 0 10 0-Apr. 12, 1886. |
| 200 | Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne | 100 | — | 27 0 | 224 10 0 | 0 20 0-May 4, 1887. |
| 1000 | Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) | 15 | — | 17 11 6 | 17 11 6 | 0 2 0-April 4, 1887. |
| 560 | Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant | 207. 13s. 3d. | 80 | 85 | 62 4 6 | 0 5 0-May 20, 1887. |
| 2500 | Rhowydd and Bacheiddon (lead) | 11 1/2 | 12 | 12 1/2 | 0 7 0 | 0 3 0-June 18, 1886. |
| 512 | Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinnear | 12 | 32 1/2 | 30 31 | 32 10 0 | 0 10 0-June 8, 1887. |
| 12000 | Sorridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch (S.E.) | 6s. 6d. | 2 | 1 1/2 | 0 10 0 | 0 2 0-July 27, 1887. |
| 235 | South Cade (copper), St. Cleer (S.E.) | 2 1/2 | 340 | 330 340 x d. | 474 0 0 | 0 8 0-July 28, 1887. |
| 123 | South Crinns (copper), St. Austell | 1 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 0 0 0 | 0 20 0-July 18, 1885. |
| 256 | South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall | 16 | 130 | 120 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0-July 22, 1887. |
| 496 | South Wheel Frances, Illogan (S.E.) | 18s. 9d. | 28 1/2 | 280 290 | 261 5 0 | 0 8 0-July 6, 1887. |
| 1024 | Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall | 3 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 8 8 6 | 0 2 0-June 10, 1883. |
| 280 | Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just | 23s. 7d. | 13 | 13 | 4 5 0 | 0 10 0-June 13, 1886. |
| 579 | St. Aubyn and Grylle (cop., tin), Breage | 31. 14s. 1d. | 5 | 4 1/2 | 0 17 6 | 0 7 0-April 1, 1882. |
| 30000 | St. Day United (tin and copper) | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6-April 22, 1887. |
| 94 | St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives | 80 | 180 | 170 180 | 910 0 0 | 0 7 0-May 19, 1887. |
| 2600 | Tamar Consols (all-lead), Berralan (S.E.) | 4 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 4 13 6 | 0 2 0-Feb. 7, 1886. |
| 9000 | Tinroff (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan (S.E.) | 5 | 4 | 3 1/2 | 4 3 6 | 0 5 0-April 13, 1887. |
| 2048 | Trebarth (silver-lead), Menheniot | 9 | 4 | 3 1/2 | 8 11 5 | 0 5 0-Dec. 29, 1885. |
| 972 | Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives | 11 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 1 15 0 | 0 1 0-July 21, 1886. |
| 76 | Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall | 32 1/2 | 65 | 55 65 | 467 15 0 | 0 5 0-June 4, 1885. |
| 120 | Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall | 15 1/2 | 20 | 18 20 | 403 13 6 | 0 2 0-Apr. 29, 1881. |
| 4000 | Trevelyan (copper), Bodmin | 12s. 3d. | 3 | 3 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0-July 8, 1886. |
| 4096 | Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall | 2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 12 0 | 0 3 0-April 2, 1887. |
| 1000 | Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston | 95 | 50 | 50 | 55 0 0 | 0 5 0-Dec. 20, 1884. |
| 400 | United Mines (copper), Gwennap (S.E.) | 40 | 175 | 175 | 61 5 0 | 0 2 0-Feb. 12, 1886. |
| 20000 | Valley of Towry (lead), Carmarthen (S.E.) | — | — | — | 0 3 0 | 0 0 0-June 12, 1887. |
| 512 | Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron | 23s. 7s. 8d. | 45 | 48 | 1 10 0 | 0 1 0-June 23, 1887. |
| 6000 | West Bassett (copper), Illogan (S.E.) | 1 1/2 | 39 | 27 28 | 11 12 0 | 0 15 0-July 22, 1887. |
| 256 | West Caradon (copper), Liskeard (S.E.) | 20 | 135 | 130 135 | 283 5 0 | 0 2 0-July 30, 1887. |
| 256 | West Damsel (copper), Gwennap | 610 7 | 13 | 77 80 | 22 0 0 | 0 2 0-July 20, 1887. |
| 1024 | West Providence (tin), St. Erth | 16. 11s. 7d. | 13 | 11 13 | 33 19 0 | 0 10 0-April 8, 1887. |
| 400 | West Wheel Seta (copper), Camborne | 36 1/2 | 310 | 300 310 | 77 10 0 | 0 8 0-June 16, 1887. |
| 1238 | Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 0 0 | 0 10 0-July 21, 1887. |
| 210 | Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 0 0 | 0 1 0-Nov. 14, 1885. |
| 512 | Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan (S.E.) | 5 1/2 | 230 | 220 230 | 463 10 0 | 0 8 0-Aug. 4, 1887. |
| 256 | Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth (S.E.) | 5 | 310 | 310 320 | 835 0 0 | 0 7 10-July 21, 1887. |
| 1024 | Wheel Charlotte, Perranruth | 3 1/2 | 4 | 5 | 1 10 0 | 0 10 0-Sept. 9, 1885. |
| 250 | Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap | — | 450 | 250 | 39 0 0 | 0 6 0-May 6, 1887. |
| 5000 | Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin | — | — | — | 0 2 4 | 0 1 6-Jan. 14, 1886. |
| 123 | Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon | 50 | 95 | — | 287 10 0 | 0 8 0-May 10, 1884. |
| 1024 | Wheel Grylle (copper), tin, Breage | 4s. 6d. | 30 | 30 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0-Feb. 24, 1887. |
| 512 | Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kes | 4 1/2 | 30 | 30 | 0 0 0 | 0 10 0-July 21, 1887. |
| 5000 | Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes | 4 1/2 | 30 | 30 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 0-Mar. 22, 1887. |
| 1024 | Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.) | £1 7 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 5 0 0 | 0 1 0-June 17, 1887. |
| 430 | Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron | 33 | 18 | 18 | 31 0 0 | 0 1 0-Sept. 5, 1886. |
| 448 | Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant | 19 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 78 0 0 | 0 5 0-May 26, 1887. |
| 1024 | Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot (S.E.) | 8 | 48 | 48 50 | 27 17 6 | 0 3 0-June 9, 1887. |
| 80 | Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall | 70 | 300 | 300 | 215 13 0 | 0 9 0-May 18, 1887. |
| 210 | Wheel Peeth (tin), Uny Lelant | 31 1/2 | 25 | 35 40 | 40 10 0 | 0 3 0-Aug. 23, 1882. |
| 123 | Wheel Seta (tin, copper), Camborne | 107 1/2 | 150 | 150 | 282 10 0 | 0 3 0-June 8, 1887. |
| 1024 | Wheel Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard (S.E.) | 4 1/2 | 24 | 23 1/2 | 1 15 0 | 0 1 0-July 21, 1887. |
| 1024 | Wheel Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwinnear | 10 1/2 | 5 | 5 | 0 2 6 | 0 7 0-Jan. 11, 1884. |
| 4096 | Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives | 11. 9s. | 6 | 5 1/2 | 2 10 0 | 0 4 0-June 16, 1887. |
| 5000 | Wicklow (copper), Wicklow | 5 | 29 | 32 1/2 | 27 5 6 | 0 1 0-July 9, 1887. |

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

FOREIGN MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid. |
|---------|---|------------|-------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5000 | Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway | £14 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 4 5 0 | 0 15 0-Nov. 21, 1883. |
| 10000 | Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil (S.E.) | 26 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 34 17 6 | 0 10 0-Dec. 13, 1844. |
| 2464 | Burra Burra (copper), South Australia | 5 | 110 | 114 | 180 0 0 | 0 5 0-Mar. 5, 1887. |
| 12000 | Copper Company (cop.), Cuba (S.E.) | 40 | 45 | 41 1/2 | 84 12 0 | 0 3 0-Feb. 19, 1887. |
| 10000 | Copiapu Mining Company, Chile (S.E.) | 16 | 14 | 11 1/2 | 9 8 0 | 0 10 0-May 9, 1886. |
| 20000 | General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S.E.) | 20 | 18 | 16 1/2 | 9 10 0 | 0 10 0-June 26, 1886. |
| 15000 | Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.) | 3 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 4 5 6 | 0 5 0-June 25, 1887. |
| 10000 | Marquette (of Portugal) (S.E.) | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 4 3 | 0 1 0-Sept. 3, 1886. |
| 10000 | Marquette (of Portugal) (S.E.) | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 0-Jan. 29, 1887. |
| 25000 | Peninsular Mining Company (Limited) | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 15 0 | 0 1 0-July 21, 1886. |
| 10000 | Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France (S.E.) | 20 | 8 | 5 7 | 1 0 0 | 0 1 0-June 26, 1885. |
| 7000 | Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba (S.E.) | 16 1/2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 33 0 0 | 0 1 0-July 12, 1848. |
| 104000 | San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares | 1 | 4s. | 2s. 4s. | 0 19 0 | 0 7 0-June 30, 1884. |
| 43174 | United Mexican (silver), Mexico (S.E.) | Av. 28 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 1 16 6 | 0 4 0-Feb. 14, 1883. |
| 30000 | Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. (S.E.) | 10 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 6 15 0 | 0 7 0-Dec. 12, 1885. |
| 89676 | North British Australasian (S.E.) | 1 | — | — | 0 1 8 | 0 1 0-Apr. 17, 1885. |

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| 20000 | Australian (S.E.) | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| 60000 | Chancellorville Freehold | 1 | 5s. 6d. | 5s. 3d. 6d. | — | — |
| 50000 | Clarendon Consols (S.E.) | — | 4s. | 4s. 4d. | — | — |
| 83040 | Cologne Mining Company | £1 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 350000 | Copper Miners of Eng. (S.E.) | 28 | — | 26 2s | — | — |
| 12000 | Ditto, Prof. 7½ per cent. (S.E.) | 25 | — | 27 | — | — |
| 20000 | Fortuna | 3 | 1s. | 1½ | 1½ | — |
| 10000 | Iberian, Limited (all-ld.), Spain | 1½ | — | 1s. | — | — |
| 25000 | Liberty, Virginia | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 3309 | Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany | 4 | 1½ | — | — | — |
| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid. |
| 80000 | Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia. | 1 | — | — | 1½ | — |
| 60000 | New Granada (S.E.) | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10000 | New Grand Duchy of Baden | — | — | — | — | — |
| 200000 | Nouveau Monde (S.E.) | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 100000 | Port Phillip | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 6000 | Rosie and Canada Lead | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| 4730 | South-Byron (Limited) | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7820 | Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent. | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 35425 | Wheel Jamaica (copper) | 14s. | — | 14s. | — | 16s. |
| 75000 | Wildberg (all-lead, copper) | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |